

The Lysianassoid Amphipod Genera *Lepidepcreoides* and *Lepidepcreum* in Southern Waters (Crustacea: Lysianassidae: Tryphosinae)

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ABSTRACT. This paper reports on the first records of the lysianassid amphipod genera *Lepidepcreoides* and *Lepidepcreum* from Australia and Chile. In *Lepidepcreoides* two new species are described from Australian waters, one new species is described from Chilean waters, a new species is designated for the record (Griffiths, 1977) of *L. nubifer* J.L. Barnard, 1971 from the Cape Basin off southern Africa and the distribution of *L. xenopus* K.H. Barnard, 1931 in Antarctic waters is extended. A key to all species of *Lepidepcreoides* is presented. In *Lepidepcreum* five new species are described from Australian waters and the distributions of three species, *L. foraminiferum* Stebbing, 1888, *L. infissum* Andres, 1983 and *L. urometacarinatum* Andres, 1983, are extended within Antarctic waters.

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Only two species are currently known in the tryphosine genus *Lepidepcreoides*: *L. nubifer* J.L. Barnard, 1971, from the northeastern Pacific Ocean off the coast of Oregon and *L. xenopus* K.H. Barnard, 1931, from the Southern Ocean near South Georgia and the western side of the Antarctic Peninsula. Griffiths (1977) reported *L. nubifer* from the Cape Basin off southern Africa, but examination of his illustrations indicates a new species. Examination of collections made by the Lund University Chile Expedition (LUCE) (see Brattström & Dahl, 1951) revealed a new species from southern Chile and examination of recent collections made in Australian waters by the Australian Museum and Museum Victoria indicated another two species living on the continental slope and bathyal plains off eastern Australia. Finally, examination of recent collections made in the Southern Ocean showed that the distribution of *L. xenopus* is more extensive than previously

reported. All of this material is reported on here and a new key to the species of the genus is presented.

Barnard & Karaman (1991) reported 28 species in the tryphosine genus *Lepidepcreum*. But within their list *L. annulatum* (Bate, 1862) and *L. filiger* (Stimpson, 1864) are unidentifiable species; *L. nudum* Imbach, 1967 has been transferred to *Waldeckia* by Lowry, 2000; and *L. cingulatum* K.H. Barnard, 1932 is probably a species of *Orchomenella*. Lowry & Stoddart (2002) have re-diagnosed *Lepidepcreum*, described four new species (two from the eastern Andaman Sea and two from Japanese waters) and transferred *L. magdalenensis* (Shoemaker, 1942) and *L. lukini* (Budnikova, 1999) from *Orchomenella* to *Lepidepcreum*. One species, *Lepidepcreum californiensis* Vinogradov, 1994, was omitted from the list of species given by Lowry & Stoddart (2002).

Lepidepcreum has not previously been reported from Australian waters. Examination of collections made in south-eastern and northwestern Australia by Museum Victoria revealed five new species. Examination of recent collections from the Southern Ocean showed more extensive distributions for *L. foraminiferum* Stebbing, 1888, *L. infissum* Andres, 1983 and *L. urometacarinatum* Andres, 1983, than were previously known. The description of the five new species here brings the total number of species in *Lepidepcreum* to 37.

Species of *Lepidepcreum* are easily recognizable because of their diamond-shaped bodies. Although species have been reported many times from most parts of the world virtually nothing is known about their behaviour. *Lepidepcreum* is related to genera such as *Orchomenella*, for which many species are known as demersal scavengers, but species of *Lepidepcreum* have never been reported from traps and are not considered to be scavengers. They have never been reported in association with other invertebrates.

Of the five species of *Lepidepcreum* known from Australian waters, four come from a small area of the continental slope off southeastern Australia. Although there is only a small amount of material known, these four species show a clear partitioning by depth: *L. flindersi* has been recorded from 120–400 m, *L. freycineti* from 600–800 m, *L. tourville* from 996–1850 m and *L. baudini* from 1840–2500 m depth.

In this paper we use the terminology introduced by Poore & Lowry (1997) to describe the angle of the gnathopodal palms: “a palm that is close to perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the propodus is referred to as transverse; a palm in which the angle is less than 90° is referred to as acute; and a palm of more than 90° is referred to as obtuse”.

Material used in this study is lodged in the Australian Museum, Sydney (AM); Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia (NMV); the South African Museum, Cape Town (SAM); the Swedish Museum of Natural History, Stockholm (SMNH); and the United States Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C. (USNM). The following abbreviations are used on the plates: A, antenna; E, epistome and upper lip; EP, epimeron; G, gnathopod; H, head; MD, mandible; MP, maxilliped; MX, maxilla; P, pereopod; T, telson; U, uropod; UR, urosomite; l, left; r, right.

The descriptions are generated from a DELTA (Dallwitz *et al.*, 1993, 1998) database of world tryphosine and uristid species. They are a compilation of all character variations which we recognise in these groups. Characters in *italic* text refer to the unique combination of characters which will diagnose each species against all others.

Implicit characters. To shorten the descriptions, and avoid repetition of commonly occurring character states, the following states are implicit throughout these descriptions,

unless indicated otherwise or where the characters concerned are inapplicable.

Body not expanded to form a lateral bulge; without dorsal carina. Antenna 1 accessory flagellum not forming cap, terminal article not offset; calceoli small. Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 short; articles 3 to 5 not enlarged. Maxilliped basis without recurved hook. Pereonite 1 dorsally smooth. Gnathopod 1 without setal patch on merus and propodus; propodus small, sparsely setose along posterior margin, palm entire, straight. Pereonites 1–7 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 4 coxa without distinct lateral ridge. Pereopod 5 coxa without umbo; basis without photophore, not posteroproximally excavate, posterior margin not serrate, without mid-central spine. Pleonite 3 posterodorsal margin not produced. Urosomite 1 not projecting over urosomite 2. Uropods 1 and 2 rami without stout striated robust setae. Uropod 2 inner ramus without constriction. Uropod 3 peduncle without dorsolateral flange; inner and outer rami well developed.

Lepidepcreoides K.H. Barnard

Lepidepcreoides K.H. Barnard, 1931: 426.–K.H. Barnard, 1932: 62.–J.L. Barnard, 1969: 347.–J.L. Barnard, 1971: 40.–Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 495.

Diagnosis. Antenna 1 accessory flagellum 2-articulate, terminal article small, offset. Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 short. Gnathopod 1 carpus long (length 2 to 3.9 × breadth). Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereopod 5 basis, posterior margin with mid-central spine.

Remarks. Originally K.H. Barnard (1931) considered the size of coxa 5 and the placement of the mandibular palp to be important defining characters for the genus. We have not found these characters to be informative. A character not previously considered is the length of peduncular article 3 on antenna 2. The elongate form of peduncular article 3 is a strong synapomorphy for the genus *Lepidepcreum*. Species of *Lepidepcreoides* have a short article 3, distinguishing them from species of *Lepidepcreum*. The elongate carpus of gnathopod 1 also appears to be a significant synapomorphy for some genera within the tryphosine group, a character *Lepidepcreoides* shares with *Lepidepcreum*, *Tryphosella* and *Tryphosoides*. Two apparent synapomorphies shared by *Lepidepcreoides* and *Tryphosoides* are the peculiar offset terminal article on the accessory flagellum and the loss of a well-developed posteroventral lobe on coxa 4. Only species of *Lepidepcreoides* have a mid-central spine on the basis of pereopod 5.

Key to species of *Lepidepcreoides*

- 1 Pleonite 3 produced dorsodistally 2
 — Pleonite 3 not produced dorsodistally 4
- 2 Gnathopod 1 subchelate 3
 — Gnathopod 1 simple *L. chincai*
- 3 Pereopod 5 basis with rounded posteroventral lobe. Telson with apical robust setae *L. xenopus*
 — Pereopod 5 basis with wedge-shaped posteroventral lobe. Telson without apical robust setae *L. bassi*
- 4 Telson with apical robust setae 5
 — Telson without apical robust setae *L. talboti*
- 5 Gnathopod 1 palm acute. Coxa 5 without lateral ridge. Urosomite 1 produced dorsally into a recurved spine *L. nubifer*
 — Gnathopod 1 palm slightly acute. Coxa 5 with distinct lateral ridge. Urosomite 1 produced dorsally into a broad upright triangle *L. torresi*

Lepidepcreoides bassi n.sp.

Figs. 1–3

Type material. HOLOTYPE, sex not known, 10.0 mm, NMV J47713; 1 PARATYPE, sex not known, AM P57732; 76 km S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°29.33'S 149°19.98'E, 1840 m, sandy mud, fine shell, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 26 October 1988, RV *Franklin*, stn SLOPE 69.

Type locality. 76 km S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°29.33'S 149°19.98'E, 1840 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype, sex not known, 10.0 mm. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular, apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. *Antenna 1 peduncular*

articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, with small terminal article offset; flagellum with strong 2-field callynophore; robust setae present on proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 flagellum short; calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with epistome less produced than upper lip, straight; upper lip slightly produced, straight. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; *palp attached distally*, article 3 with proximal A3-seta. Maxilla 1 outer plate with left and right setal-tooth 7 symmetrical, cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 2 (one long and slender, one short and broad) apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis without setae along anterior margin*; ischium short; carpus

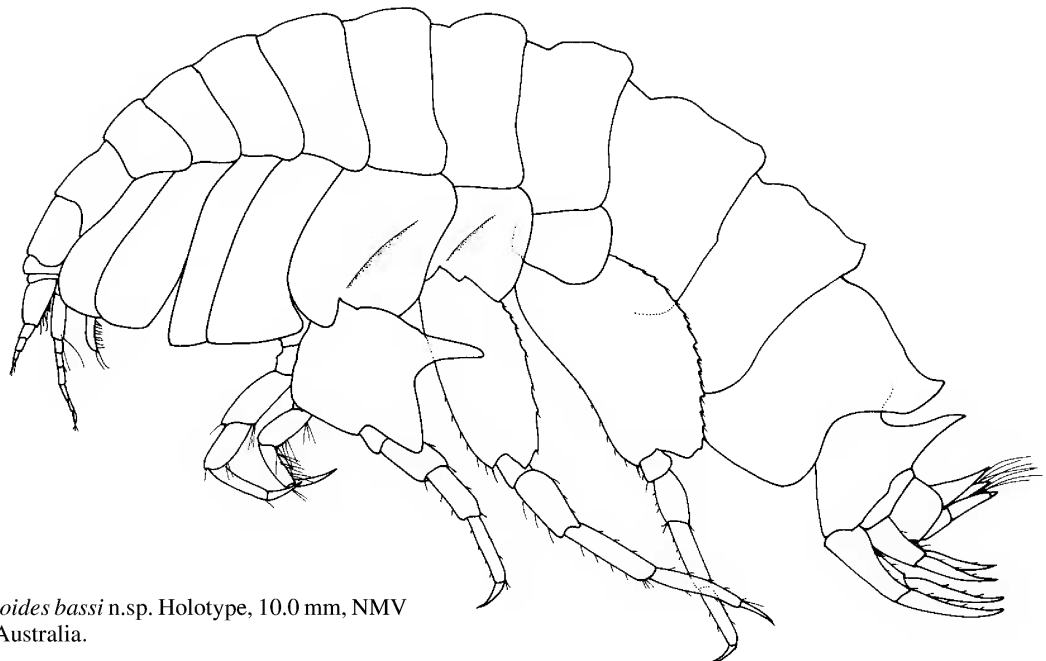


Figure 1. *Lepidepcreoides bassi* n.sp. Holotype, 10.0 mm, NMV J47713, Point Hicks, Australia.

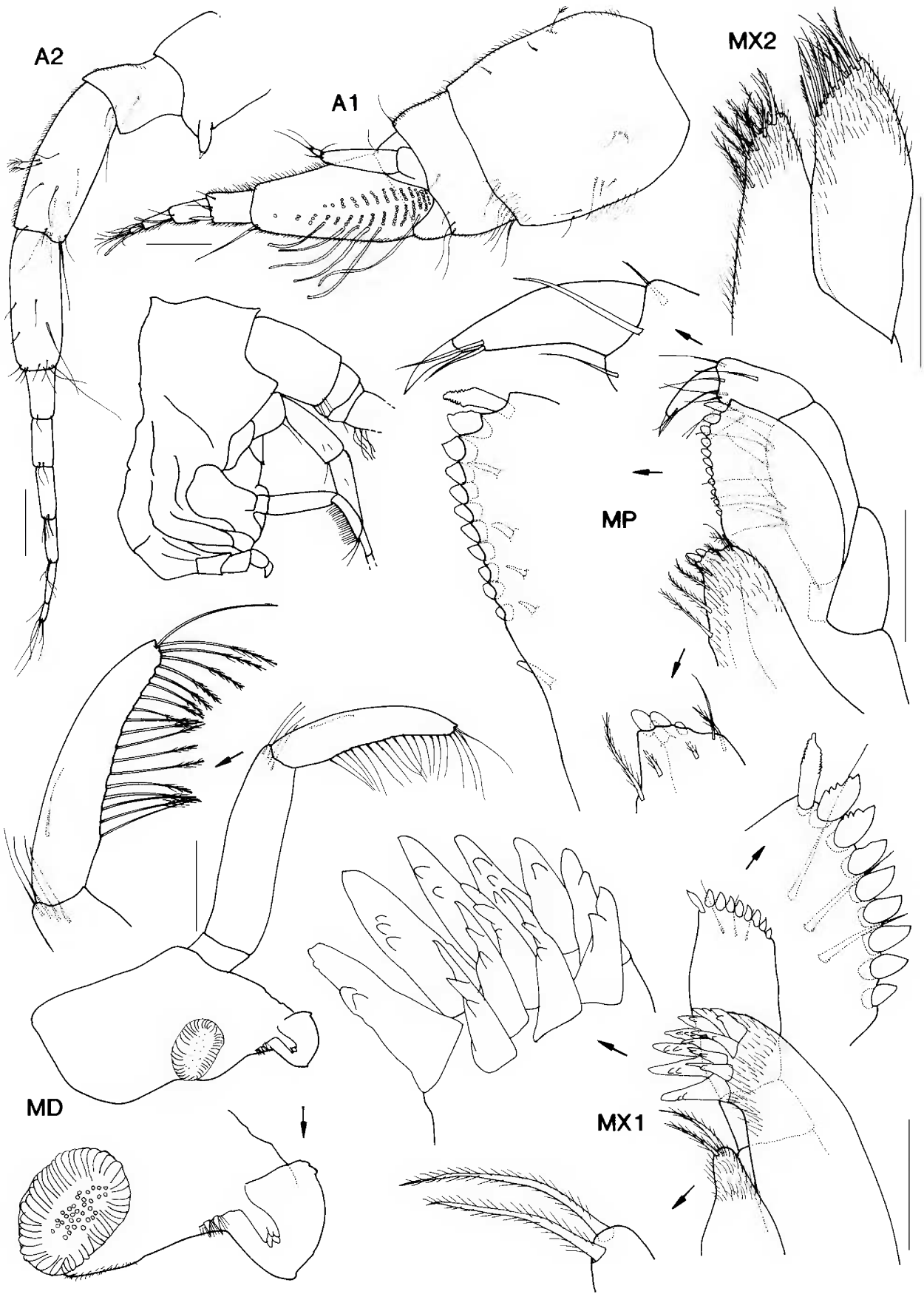


Figure 2. *Lepidepcreoides bassi* n.sp. Holotype, 10.0 mm, NMV J47713, Point Hicks, Australia. Scales represent 0.2 mm.

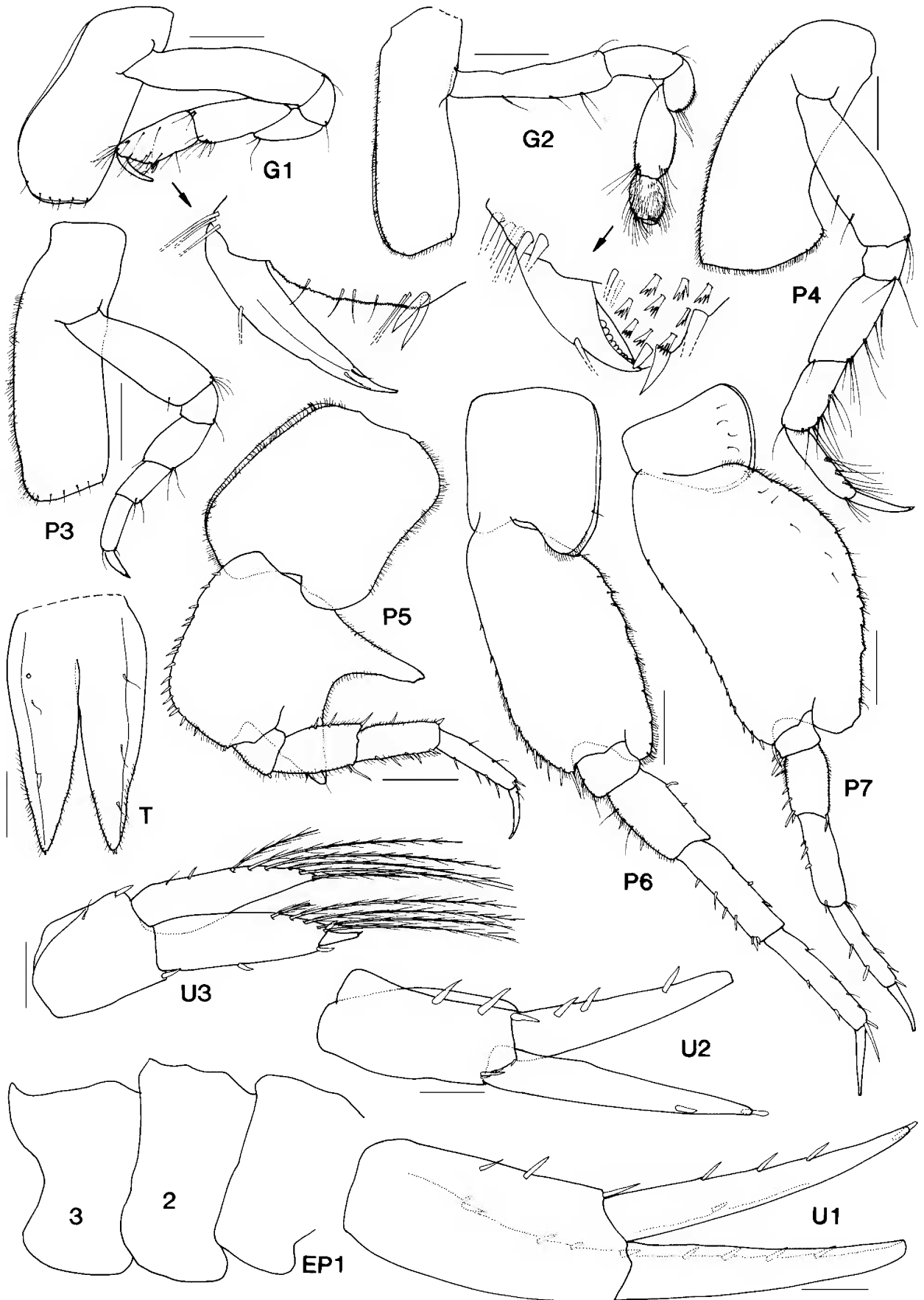


Figure 3. *Lepidepcreoides bassi* n.sp. Holotype, 10.0 mm, NMV J47713, Point Hicks, Australia. Scales for U1–3, T represent 0.2 mm, remainder represent 0.5 mm.

long ($2.6 \times$ breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior lobe; *propodus* small, margins subparallel, *palm acute*. Pereonite 2 with mid-dorsal carina. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly obtuse. Pereonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 4 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereonite 5 with mid-dorsal carina. *Pereopod 5* coxa with distinct lateral ridge; *basis* about as long as broad, posterior margin with mid-central spine, *with well-developed wedge-shaped posteroventral lobe*. Pereonite 6 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 7 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced, not reaching merus, not posterodistally excavate.

Pleonite 1 with mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 2 with mid-dorsal carina. *Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, dorso-distally produced, apically acute, posterodorsal margin produced*. Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner broadly rounded. Urosomite 1 with deep notch and a narrow vertically produced acute spine. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short; with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* deeply cleft, with dorsal robust setae, *without apical robust setae*.

Etymology. Named after George Bass who, in December 1798 with Matthew Flinders in the sloop *Norfolk*, circumnavigated Van Diemens Land, so proving the existence of the strait, which now bears his name, between mainland Australia and Tasmania.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreoides bassi* is most similar to *L. xenopus* but is distinguished by the lack of anterodistal lobes on antenna 1 peduncle, the wedge-shaped posteroventral spine on pereopod 5 basis, the apically acute projection on pleonite 3 and the absence of apical robust setae on the telson.

Distribution. Bass Strait, Australia; 1840 m depth.

Lepidepcreoides chincui n.sp.

Figs. 4–6

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, 5.8 mm, non-ovigerous with long setose oostegites, SMNH 5250; 1 PARATYPE, juvenile, 3.5 mm, SMNH 5251; Bahía Chincuí, Seno Reloneavi, southern Chile, eastern South Pacific Ocean, $41^{\circ}32'00''\text{S } 73^{\circ}01'30''\text{W}$, 70–80 m, fine soft grey sand with small stones, 16 July 1949, LUCE stn M145A. — 1 PARATYPE, 4.0 mm, AMP57733, Piedra Azul, NW of Punta Quillaiepe, Seno Reloneavi, southern Chile, eastern South Pacific Ocean, $41^{\circ}31'30''\text{S } 72^{\circ}48'15''\text{W}$, 30 m, hard grey coarse sand, 14 December 1948, LUCE stn M16E.

Type locality. Bahía Chincuí, Seno Reloneavi, southern Chile, eastern South Pacific Ocean, $41^{\circ}32'00''\text{S } 73^{\circ}01'30''\text{W}$, 70–80 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 5.8 mm. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular, apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. *Antenna 1 peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe*; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, with terminal article small, offset; flagellum with strong 2-field callynophore; robust setae present on proximal articles; calceoli absent. *Antenna 2* flagellum short, calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with epistome less produced than upper lip, straight; upper lip produced, rounded apically. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully tritulating surface; *palp attached distally*, article 3 with proximal A3-seta. Maxilla 1 outer plate with left and right setal-tooth 7 symmetrical, cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 2 (one long slender, one short broad) apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 simple; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis sparsely setose along anterior margin*; ischium short; carpus long ($3.0 \times$ breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior

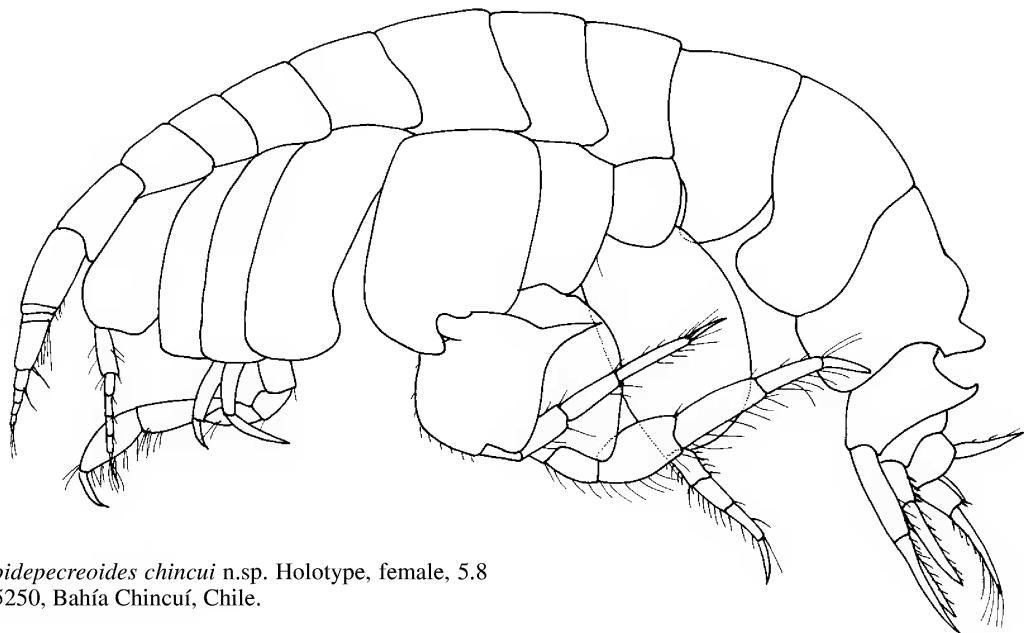


Figure 4. *Lepidepcreoides chincui* n.sp. Holotype, female, 5.8 mm, SMNH 5250, Bahía Chincuí, Chile.

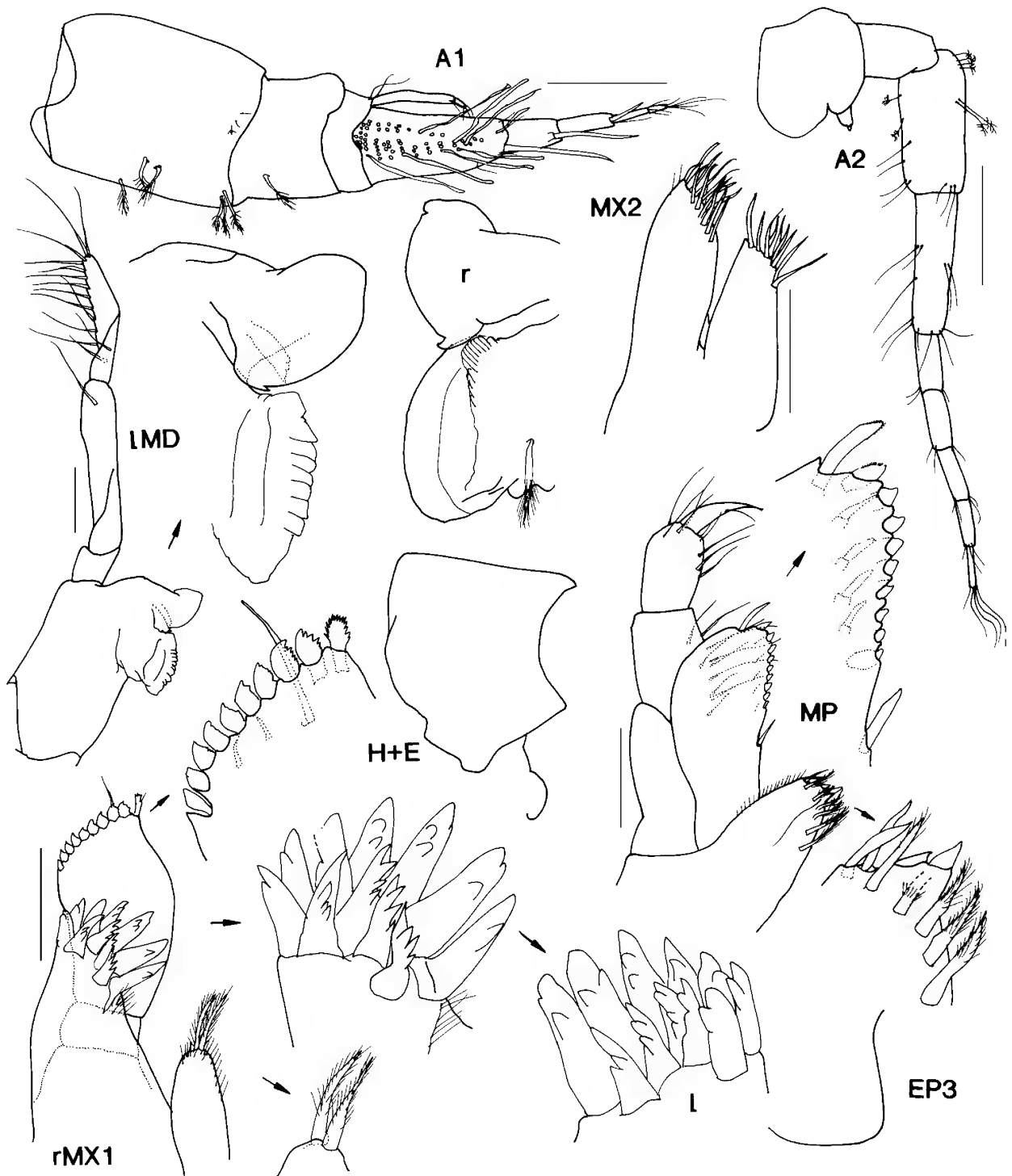


Figure 5. *Lepidepecreoides chincai* n.sp. Holotype, female, 5.8 mm, SMNH 5250, Bahía Chincúf, Chile. Scales represent 0.1 mm.

lobe; *propodus* small, margins subparallel, *palm absent*. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly obtuse. Pereonite 3 dorsally smooth. Pereonite 4 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereonite 5 without mid-dorsal carina. *Pereopod 5* coxa without distinct lateral ridge; basis about as long as broad, posterior margin with mid-central spine, with well-developed posteroventral lobe. Pereonite 6 dorsally smooth. Pereonite 7 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced, not reaching merus, not posterodistally excavate.

Pleonite 1 dorsally smooth. Pleonite 2 dorsally smooth. *Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, dorsally rounded, dorsodistally produced, apically rounded, posterodorsal margin produced*. Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner broadly rounded. Urosomite 1 without notch, with a narrow vertically produced recurved acute spine. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short, with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* deeply cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 long apical robust seta on each lobe.

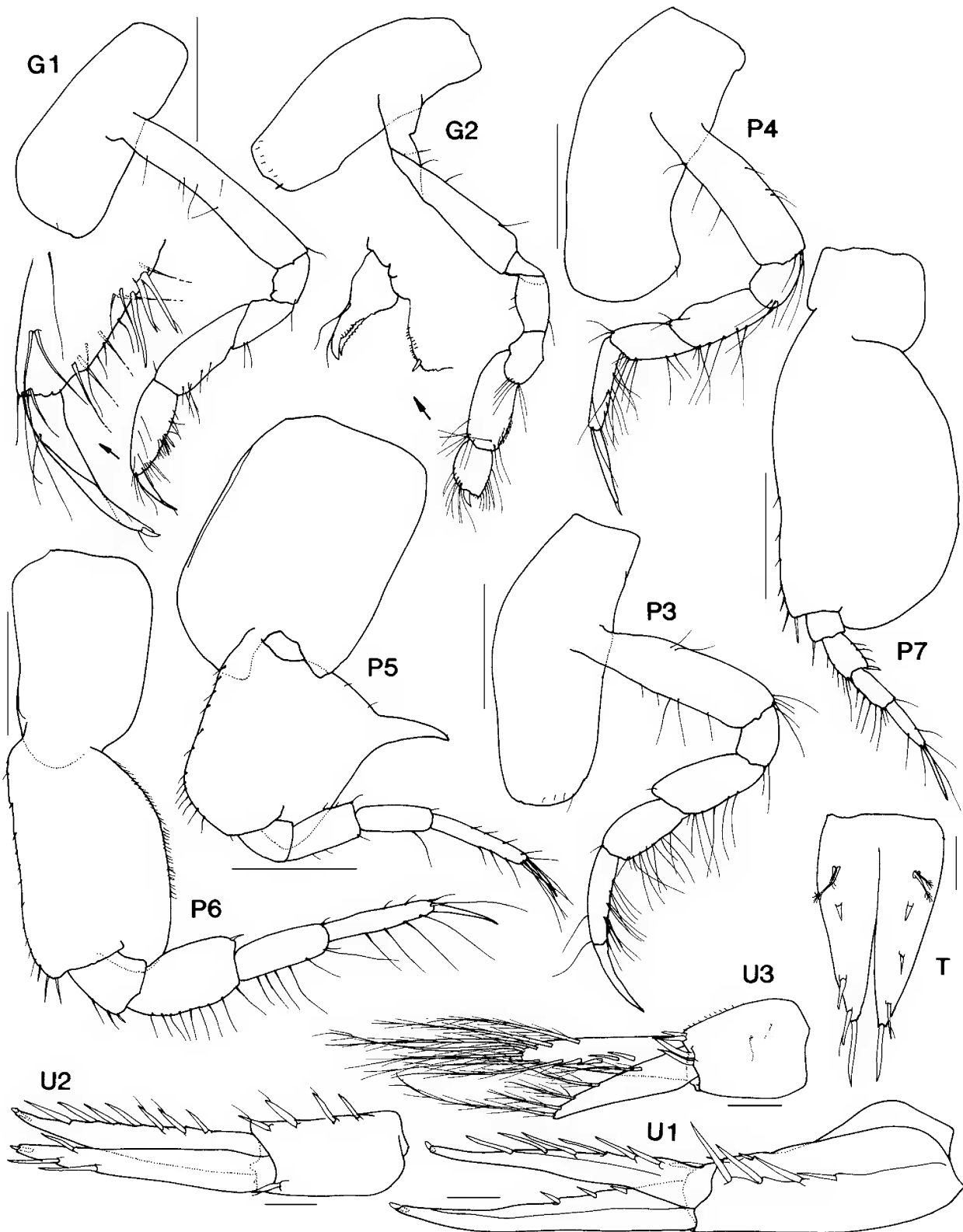


Figure 6. *Lepidepecreoides chincui* n.sp. Holotype, female, 5.8 mm, SMNH 5250, Bahía Chincuí, Chile. Scales for U1–3 represent 0.1 mm, remainder represent 0.5 mm.

Etymology. Named after Bahía Chincuí, the type locality.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreoides chincui* is the only species of *Lepidepcreoides* with a simple gnathopod 1. It is also the only species recorded from less than 100 m depth.

Distribution. Southern Chile, eastern South Pacific Ocean; 30–80 m depth.

Lepidepcreoides nubifer J.L. Barnard

Lepidepcreoides nubifer J.L. Barnard, 1971: 41, figs. 26, 27.–Austin, 1985: 600.–Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 496.
not *Lepidepcreoides nubifer*.–Griffiths, 1977: 98, fig. 4. (= *L. talboti* n.sp.).

Type locality. Off mouth of Columbia River, Oregon, USA, eastern North Pacific Ocean, 44°38.3'N 126°01.0'W, 2860 m depth.

Description. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular, apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. Antenna 1 peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, terminal article small, offset; flagellum with strong 2-field calynophore; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 flagellum short, calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with epistome less produced than upper lip, straight; upper lip produced, rounded apically. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; *palp attached distally*, article 3 with proximal A3-seta. Maxilla 1 outer plate with setal-tooth 7 [symmetry not known], cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 1, long, slender apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; basis moderately setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long (2.5 × breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior lobe; *propodus* small, margins subparallel, *palm acute*, entire, convex. Pereonite 2 dorsally smooth. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly obtuse. Pereonite 3 dorsally smooth. Pereonite 4 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereonite 5 with mid-dorsal carina (slightly developed). *Pereopod 5* coxa without distinct lateral ridge; *basis* about as long as broad, posterior margin with mid-central spine; with well-developed wedge-shaped posteroventral lobe. Pereonite 6 with mid-dorsal carina (slightly developed). Pereonite 7 with mid-dorsal carina (slightly developed). Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced, not reaching merus, posterodistally excavate.

Pleonite 1 with mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 2 with mid-dorsal carina. *Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, not dorsodistally produced, posterodorsal margin produced.* Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner broadly rounded. Urosomite 1 with a narrow vertically produced recurved acute spine. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short, with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* deeply cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1–2 apical robust setae on each lobe.

Distribution. Oregon, USA, eastern North Pacific Ocean; 2860 m depth.

Lepidepcreoides talboti n.sp.

Lepidepcreoides nubifer.–Griffiths, 1977: 98, fig. 4.

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, 17 mm, SAM A10547, [west of Cape Point, South Africa, southeastern South Atlantic Ocean], 34°36'S 17°00'E, 2740 m, F.H. Talbot, 10 December 1959, RS *Africana II* [material recorded by Griffiths, 1977 as *Lepidepcreoides nubifer*].

Type locality. West of Cape Point, South Africa, southeastern South Atlantic Ocean, 34°36'S 17°00'E, 2740 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 17 mm. *Body* [shape not known]. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular, apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. Antenna 1 peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, terminal article small, offset; flagellum with strong 2-field calynophore; robust setae present on proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 [not known]. Epistome/upper lip [not known]. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; *palp attached extremely distally*, article 3 without proximal A3-setae. Maxilla 1 outer plate with setal-tooth 7 [symmetry not known], cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 2 long, slender apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; basis sparsely setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long (3.1 × breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior lobe; *propodus* small, margins subparallel, *palm acute*, entire, straight. Pereonite 2 [not known]. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly obtuse. Pereonites 3–6 [dorsal margins unknown]. *Pereopod 5* coxa without distinct lateral ridge; *basis* longer than broad, *posterior margin with mid-central spine*, with well-developed slender posteroventral lobe. Pereonite 7 with mid-dorsal carina (slightly developed). *Pereopod 7* [unknown].

Pleonite 1 with mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 2 with dorsal carina, rounded dorsodistally. *Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, with irregular mid-dorsal margin, posterodorsal margin produced.* Epimeron 3 [unknown]. Urosomite 1 with mid-dorsal, tube-shaped carina. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short, with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* deeply cleft, without dorsal robust setae, *without apical robust setae*.

Etymology. Named for Dr Frank Talbot, collector of the type material, renowned zoologist and yachtsman, and previous Director of both the South African Museum and the Australian Museum.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreoides talboti* was considered by Griffiths (1977) to be the same species as *L. nubifer* J.L. Barnard, 1971. Griffiths considered the morphological differences between his material and that of Barnard to be not taxonomically significant. Based on our examination of known species in the genus and the geographical distance between the two populations, we consider the taxa to be separate species. *Lepidepcreoides talboti* differs from *L. nubifer* in the length of the gnathopod 1 carpus, the dorsal shape of the pleonites and the setation of the telson.

We have assumed that the segments of the dorsal profile in figure 4 I of Griffiths (1977) have been mis-labelled, and

that the segment labelled "3" is really urosomite 1, etc. It would otherwise seem inconceivable that Griffiths would identify his material as *L. nubifer*, which has no strong dorsal projection on pleonite 3.

Distribution. Cape Basin, southeastern South Atlantic Ocean; 2740 m depth.

***Lepidepcreoides torresi* n.sp.**

Figs. 7–9

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, with non-setose oostegites, 6.8 mm, AM P57734, E of Cape York, Australia, Coral Sea, 10°32.72'S 144°12.8'E, 780–795 m, epibenthic sled, P. Hutchings *et al.*, 20 August 1988, RV *Franklin*, stn 06/88-03.

Type locality. East of Cape York, Australia, Coral Sea, 10°32.72'S 144°12.8'E, 780–795 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 6.8 mm. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular, apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. Antenna 1 peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, terminal article small, offset; flagellum with strong 2-field calynophore; robust setae present on proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 flagellum short, calceoli absent. [Epistome/upper lip unknown]. Mandible molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; palp attached distally, article 3 with proximal A3-seta. Maxilla 1 outer plate with left and right setal-tooth 7 symmetrical, cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 2 (one slender, one broad) apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; basis sparsely setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long (2.3 × breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus small, margins subparallel, palm slightly acute. Pereonite 2 without mid-dorsal carina. Gnathopod 2 palm transverse. Pereonite 3 without mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 4 without mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereonite 5 without mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 5 coxa

with distinct lateral ridge; basis about as long as broad, posterior margin with mid-central spine, with well-developed wedge-shaped posteroventral lobe. Pereonite 6 without mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 7 without mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced, not reaching merus, not posterodistally excavate.

Pleonite 1 without mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 2 without mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, not dorsodistally produced, posterodorsal margin produced. Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner broadly rounded. Urosomite 1 with deep notch and subtriangular, acutely produced boss. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short; with plumose setae on each ramus. Telson deeply cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.

Etymology. Named for Luis Vaez de Torres, commander of the *San Pedro*, which, in 1606, was the first European vessel to sail through the strait that now bears Torres' name.

Distribution. Coral Sea, western South Pacific Ocean; 780–795 m depth.

***Lepidepcreoides xenopus* K.H. Barnard**

Fig. 10

Lepidepcreoides xenopus K.H. Barnard, 1931: 426.—K.H. Barnard, 1932: 62, fig. 24.—J.L. Barnard, 1958: 93.—Thurston & Allen, 1969: 360.—Lowry & Bullock, 1976: 93.—Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 496.—Ren & Huang, 1991: 247, fig. 37.—De Broyer & Jazdzewski, 1993: 15, 69.

Material examined. Three specimens, 4.0–4.5 mm, and 1 partial specimen, USNM 306582, Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 74°07'S 39°38'W, 731 m, epibenthic sled, 6 February 1968, USCGC *Glacier*, IWSOE cruise 1, stn 0001. —1 male, 9.5 mm, NMV J47714, off Enderby Land, Antarctica, Southern Ocean, 65°50.10'S 50°34.30'E to 65°50.30'S 50°34.90'E, 540 m, rock with mud and clay patches, WHOI epibenthic sled, M. Norman, MS *Nella Dan*, stn HRD 011. —1 specimen, 6.0 mm, NMV J38225, Amery Depression, Antarctica, 68°04.36'S 72°17.81'E to 68°04.44'S 72°18.11'E, 765 m, epibenthic sled, 17 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-151.

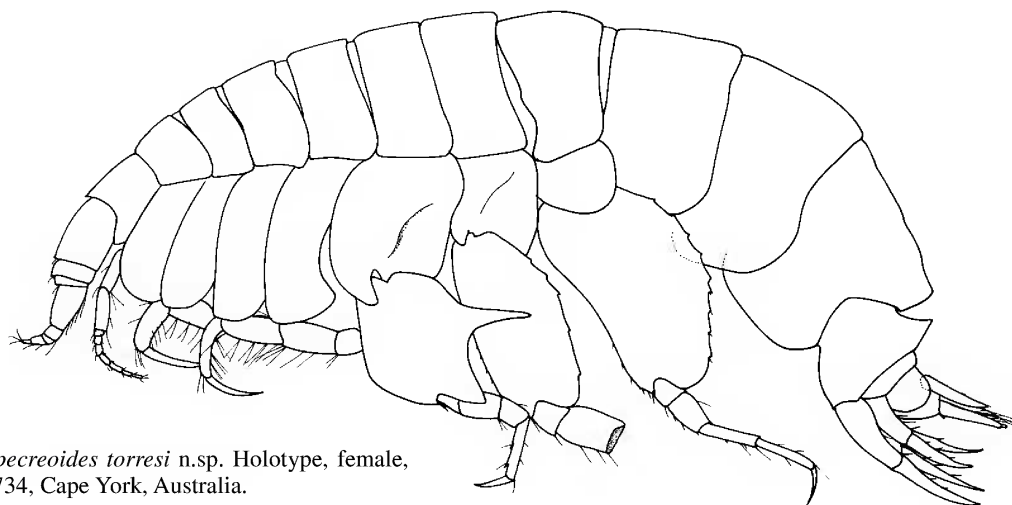


Figure 7. *Lepidepcreoides torresi* n.sp. Holotype, female, 6.8 mm, AM P57734, Cape York, Australia.

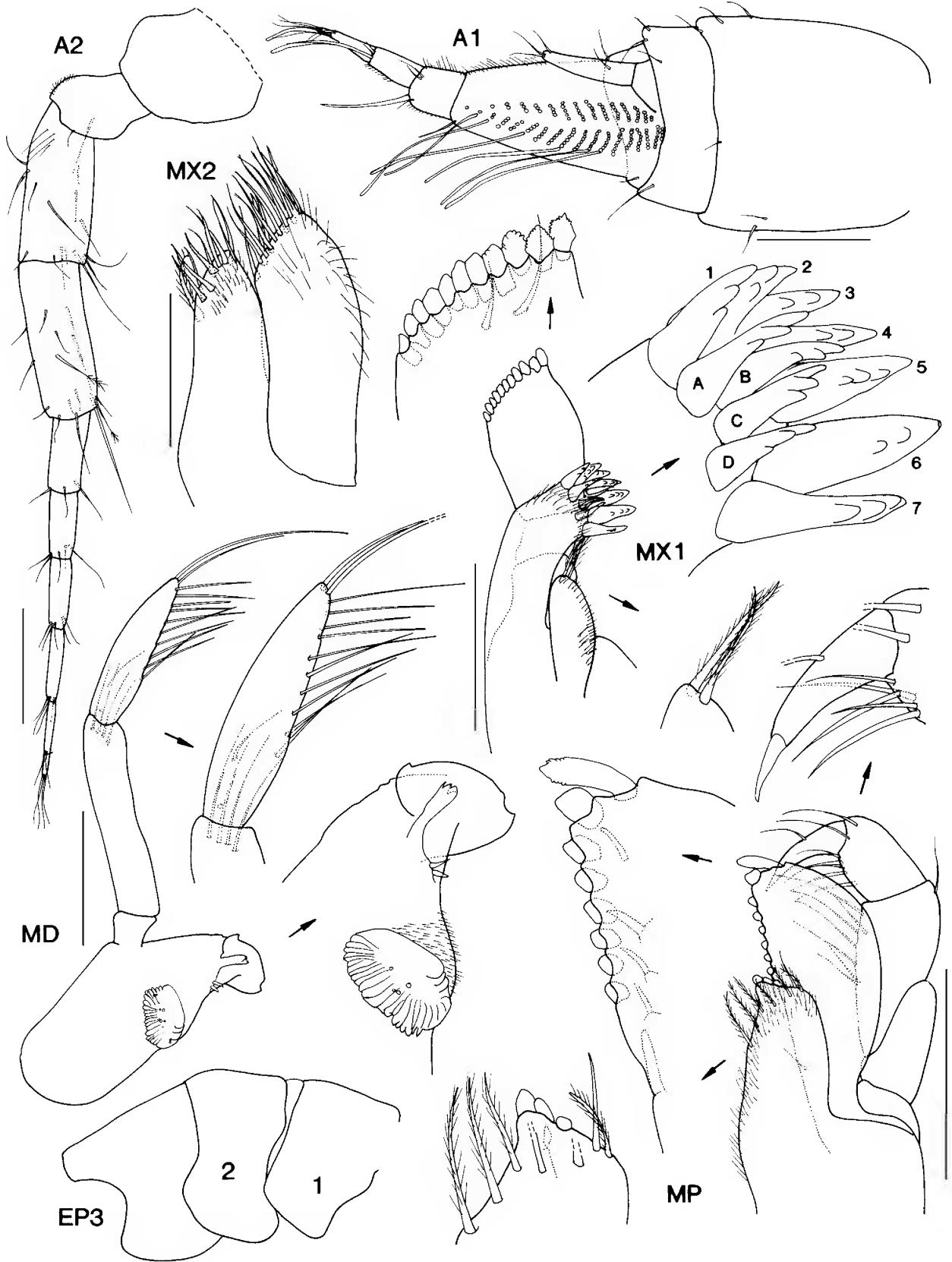


Figure 8. *Lepidepcreoides torresi* n.sp. Holotype, female, 6.8 mm, AM P57734, Cape York, Australia. Scales represent 0.2 mm.

Type locality. Schollaert Channel, Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica, [approx. 64°30'S 62°50'W], 160–335 m depth.

Description. Head with lateral cephalic lobe subtriangular,

apically subacute; eyes apparently absent. Antenna 1 peduncular articles 1 and 2 with weakly developed anterodistally rounded lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate, terminal article small, offset; flagellum with

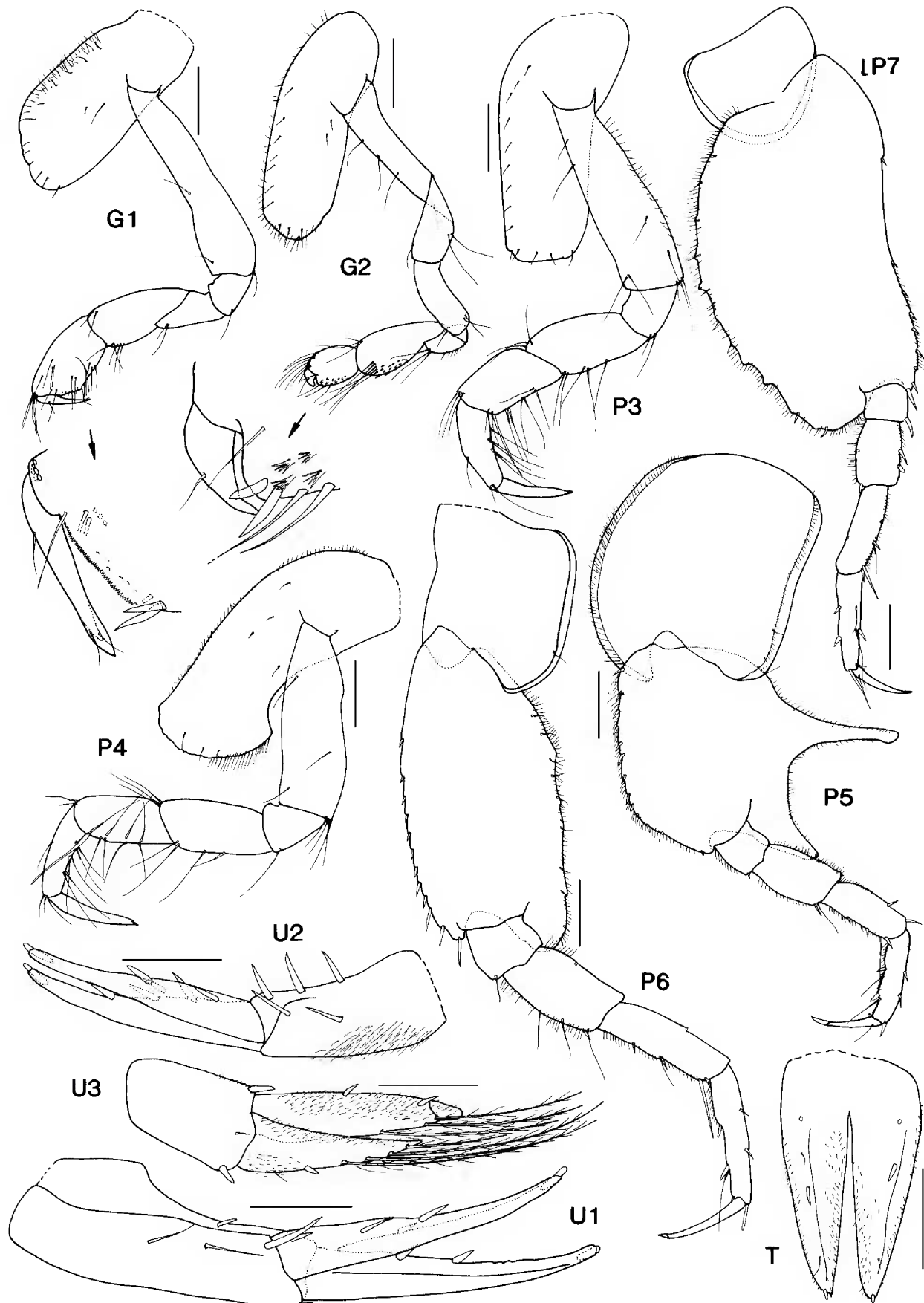


Figure 9. *Lepidepcreoides torresi* n.sp. Holotype, female, 6.8 mm, AM P57734, Cape York, Australia. Scales represent 0.2 mm.

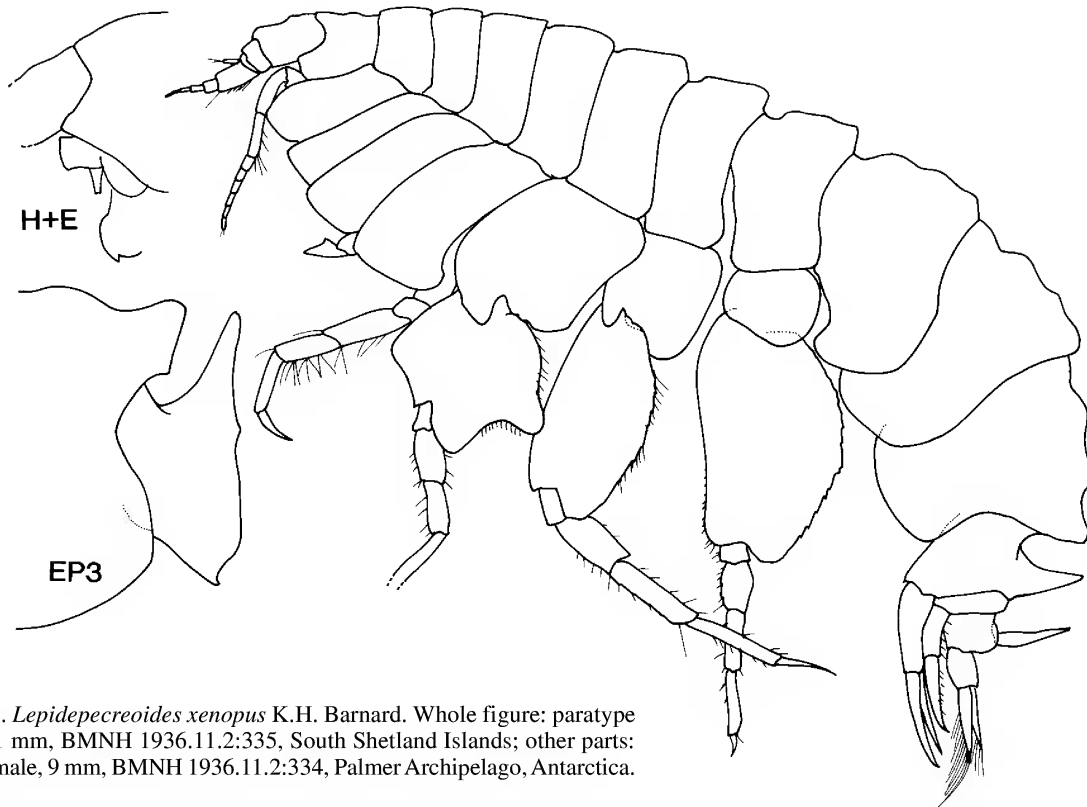


Figure 10. *Lepidepcreoides xenopus* K.H. Barnard. Whole figure: paratype female, 11 mm, BMNH 1936.11.2:335, South Shetland Islands; other parts: holotype male, 9 mm, BMNH 1936.11.2:334, Palmer Archipelago, Antarctica.

strong 2-field callynophore; robust setae present on proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 flagellum short, calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with upper lip slightly produced, straight. *Mandible* molar columnar, with subcircular or oval, fully triturating surface; *palp attached distally*, article 3 with proximal A3-seta. Maxilla 1 outer plate with setal-tooth 7 cuspidate distally along inner margin; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 2, long, (one slender, one broad) apical robust setae.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; basis sparsely setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long ($2.4 \times$ breadth), longer than propodus, without posterior lobe; *propodus* small, margins subparallel, *palm acute*. Gnathopod 2 palm slightly obtuse. Pereonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 4 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 4 coxa with a weak posteroventral lobe (posterior margin concave). Pereonite 5 with mid-dorsal carina. *Pereopod 5* coxa with distinct lateral ridge; *basis* about as long as broad, posterior margin with mid-central spine; *with well-developed posteroventral lobe*. Pereonite 6 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereonite 7 with mid-dorsal carina. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced, not reaching merus, not posterodistally excavate.

Pleonite 1 with mid-dorsal carina. Pleonite 2 with mid-dorsal carina. *Pleonite 3 with mid-dorsal carina, dorso-distally produced, apically rounded, posterodorsal margin produced*. Epimeron 3 posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner broadly rounded. Urosomite 1 with a narrow vertically produced recurved acute spine. Uropod 3 outer ramus article 2 short, with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* deeply cleft, without dorsal robust setae, *with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe*.

Remarks. We have examined the type material of *L. xenopus* and, in all three specimens, the dorsal projection on pleonite 3 is more rounded than indicated in K.H. Barnard's whole-animal figure of the male holotype. All six specimens recorded here have similar projections on pleonite 3 and urosomite 1, and a rounded posteroventral lobe on pereopod 5 basis. Five of the six specimens have a well-developed spine on the mid-posterior margin of pereonite 5 basis, as K.H. Barnard showed for his "juvenile" (an immature male). The 6 mm specimen from the Amery Depression has a rounded lobe on the posterior margin, similar to that of the holotype male and paratype female.

Distribution. Antarctic Peninsula, South Georgia, South Shetland Islands, Weddell Sea, Enderby Land and Amery Depression, Antarctica; 130–1080 m depth.

Lepidepcreum Bate & Westwood

Diagnosis. Body expanded to form a lateral bulge (not known for all species). Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 elongate. Mandible molar columnar (sometimes reduced) oval, fully triturating. Gnathopod 1 coxa large, about as long as coxa 2 (more than $0.7 \times$); carpus long (length 2 to $3.9 \times$ breadth). Uropod 3 outer ramus 2-articulate.

Lepidepcreum baudini n.sp.

Figs. 11–13

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, 5.5 mm, NMV J47715; 1 PARATYPE, male, 7.5 mm, NMV J47716; 1 PARATYPE, immature male, 6.5 mm, NMV J47717; 14 PARATYPES, NMV J47718; 5 PARATYPES, AM P57735; 76 km S of Point Hicks, Victoria,

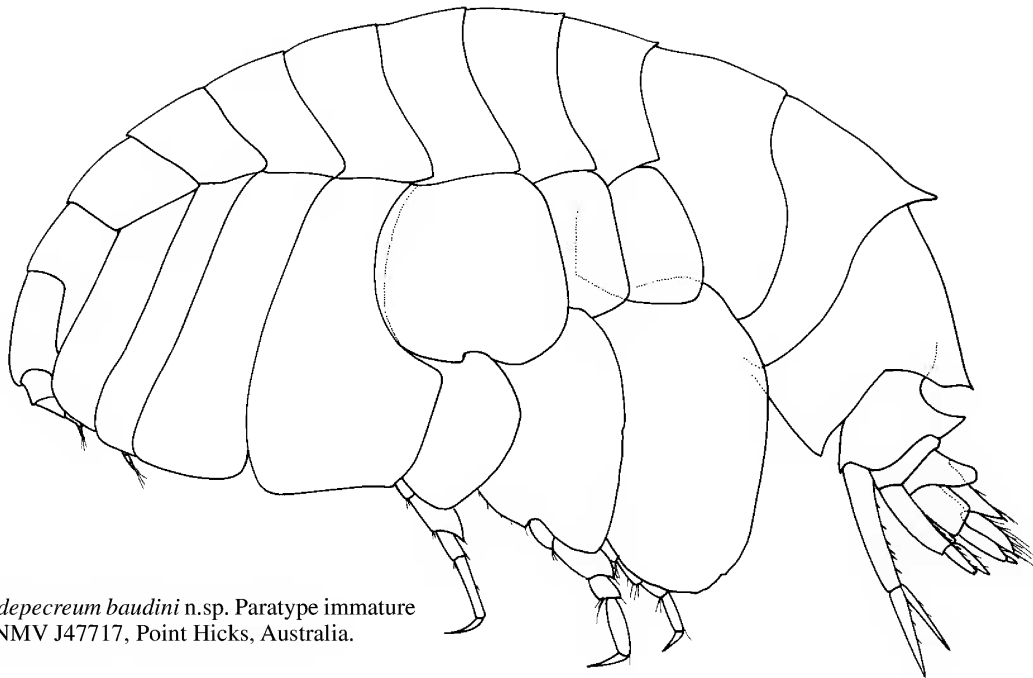


Figure 11. *Lepidepcreum baudini* n.sp. Paratype immature male, 6.5 mm, NMV J47717, Point Hicks, Australia.

Australia, 38°29.33'S 149°19.98'E, 1840 m, sandy mud, fine shell, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 26 October 1988, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 69. —1 PARATYPE, NMV J47719, 96 km S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°40.29'S 149°18.06'E, 2900 m, compacted clay, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 25 October 1988, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 66. —1 PARATYPE, AM P57736, E of Cape Naturaliste, Tasmania, Australia, 40°45.94'S 149°01.62'E to 40°46.54'S 149°00.27'E, 2400–2500 m, mud, clay, R.T. Springthorpe, 10 December 1986, RV *Franklin* stn 1086–04.

Type locality. 76 km S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°29.33'S 149°19.98'E, 1840 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 5.5 mm. *Body* expanded to form a lateral bulge. *Head* with lateral cephalic lobe a semidome, apically subacute. *Antenna 1* peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate; flagellum without callynophore; robust setae absent from proximal articles; calceoli absent. *Antenna 2* peduncular article 3 elongate; flagellum short, calceoli absent. *Epistome/upper lip* with epistome produced beyond upper lip, broadly rounded. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; mandibular palp attached proximally, article 3 without proximal A3-setae. *Maxilla 1* outer plate with setal-tooth 7 present, left and right asymmetrical, cuspidate distally; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. *Maxilliped* outer plate with 1 short, slender apical robust seta.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis* moderately setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long, subequal in length to propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus with margins subparallel, *palm* acute, entire, concave. *Gnathopod 2* palm slightly obtuse. *Pereopod 4* coxa without distinct lateral ridge, with a well-developed posteroventral lobe. *Pereonite 5* dorsally smooth.

Pereopod 5 coxa without distinct lateral ridge, without umbo, basis about as long as broad. *Pereopod 7* basis posterodistally produced beyond merus.

Pleonite 1 dorsally smooth, not produced dorsodistally. *Pleonite 2* with mid-dorsal carina, acutely produced posterodistally. *Pleonite 3* with mid-dorsal carina, produced dorsodistally, apically acute, posterodorsal margin produced. *Epimeron 3* posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner acutely produced. *Urosomite 1* with a narrow vertically produced recurved acute spine. *Uropod 3* inner and outer rami well developed; outer ramus article 2 short; without plumose setae on rami. *Telson* moderately cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.

Male (sexually dimorphic characters). Based on paratype male, 7.5 mm. *Antenna 1* flagellum with strong 2-field callynophore; calceoli present. *Antenna 2* flagellum elongate; calceoli present. *Uropod 3* with plumose setae on each ramus.

Etymology. Named for Nicolas Baudin, captain of the French corvette *Géographe* which together with the *Naturaliste* made an extensive scientific exploration of Australia's southern coast in 1801–1802.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreum baudini* is one of a group of seven species in which the basis of pereopod 7 is developed beyond the merus: *L. baudini*; *L. clypeatum* Chevreux, 1888; *L. clypodentatum* J.L. Barnard, 1962; *L. dampieri*; *L. flindersi*; *L. freycineti*; and *L. subclypeatum* Ruffo & Schiecke, 1977. Within this group *L. baudini* and *L. dampieri* have no anterodistal lobes on the peduncle of antenna 1. *Lepidepcreum baudini* differs from *L. dampieri* most noticeably in the well-developed mid-dorsal carina on pleonite 2.

Distribution. Southeastern Australia, Tasman Sea; 1840–2500 m depth.

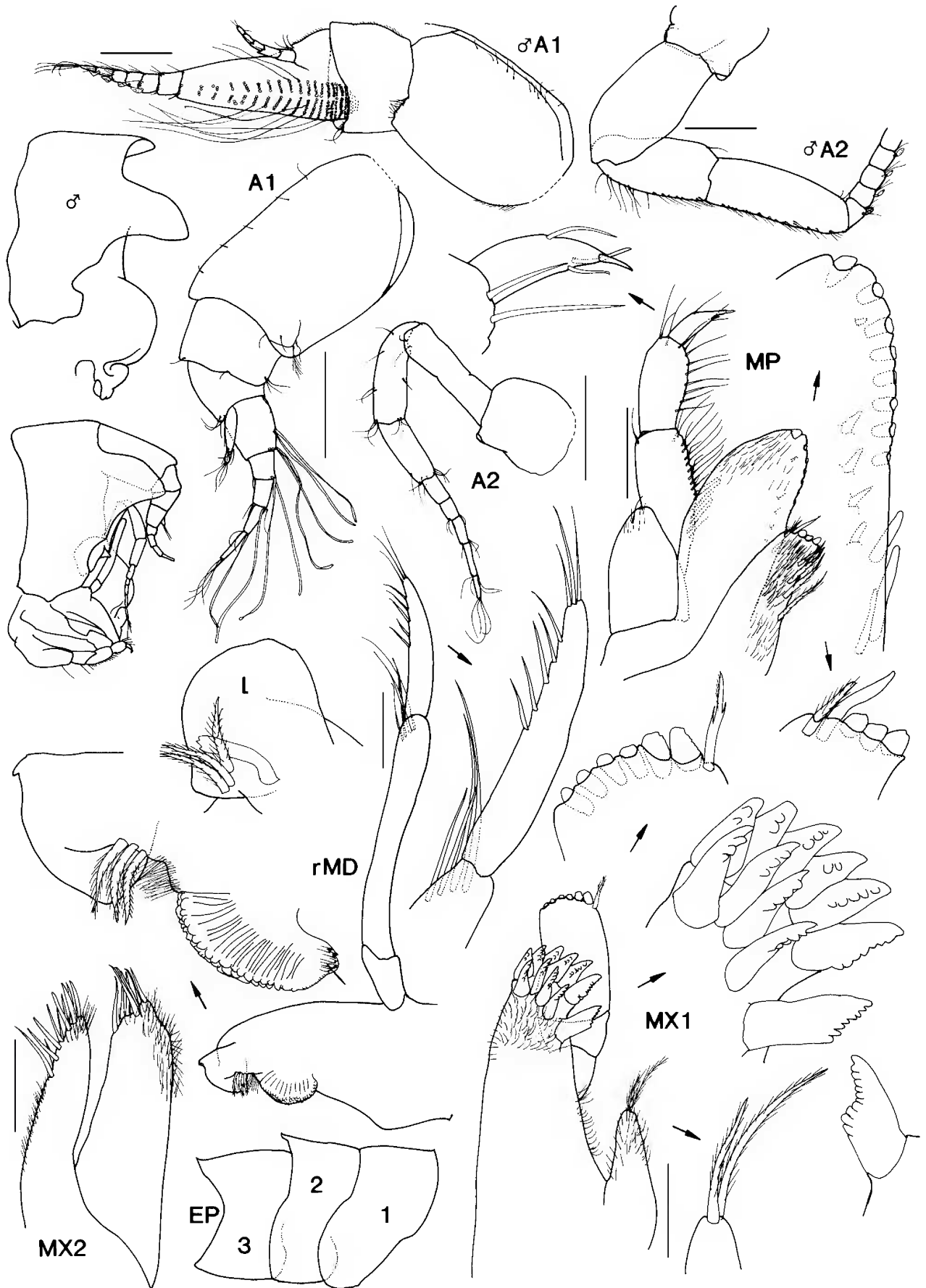


Figure 12. *Lepidepcreum baudini* n.sp. Holotype female, 5.5 mm, NMV J47715; paratype male, 6.5 mm, NMV J47717; Point Hicks, Australia. Scales for A1,2 represent 0.2 mm, remainder represent 0.1 mm.

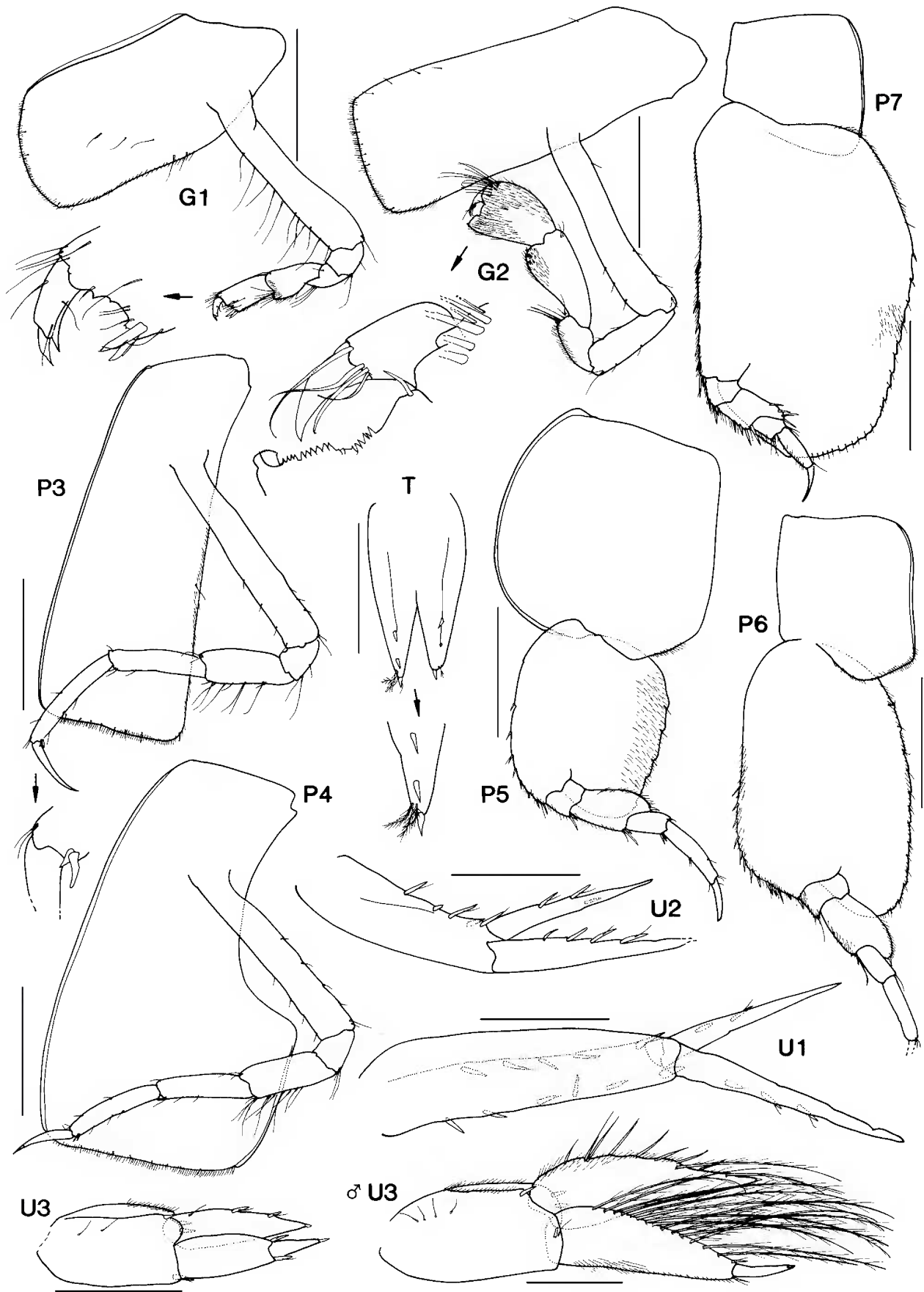


Figure 13. *Lepidepecreum baudini* n.sp. Holotype female, 5.5 mm, NMV J47715; paratype male, 6.5 mm, NMV J47717; Point Hicks, Australia. Scales for U1–3, T represent 0.1 mm, remainder represent 0.5 mm.

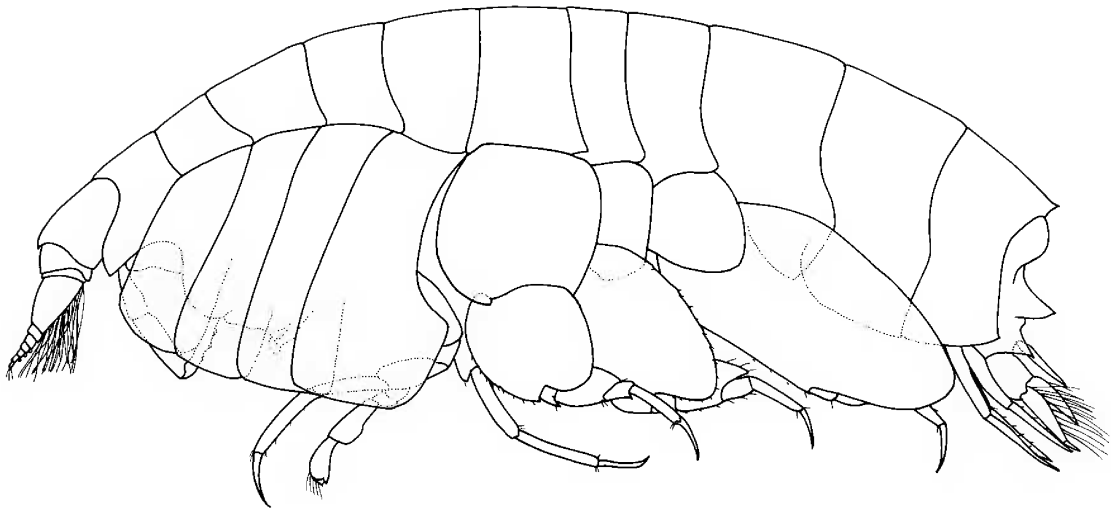


Figure 14. *Lepidepcreum dampieri* n.sp. Holotype male, 3.5 mm, NMV J7670, North West Shelf, Australia.

***Lepidepcreum dampieri* n.sp.**

Figs. 14–16

Type material. HOLOTYPE, male, 3.5 mm, NMV J7670, between Port Hedland and Dampier, North West Shelf, Western Australia, eastern Indian Ocean, 19°05'00"S 117°26'00"E to 19°05'00"S 117°46'23"E, 120–122 m, muddy sand, dredge, 6 December 1983, G.C.B. Poore & H.M. Lew Ton, FRV *Soela* stn S03/83 [NMV stn NWA-52].

Type locality. Between Port Hedland and Dampier, North West Shelf, Western Australia, eastern Indian Ocean, 19°05'00"S 117°26'00"E to 19°05'00"S 117°46'23"E, 120–122 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype male, 3.5 mm. Body expanded to form a lateral bulge. *Head* with lateral cephalic lobe a semidome, apically subacute. *Antenna 1* peduncular articles 1 and 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate; flagellum with strong 2-field callynophore [not known for female]; robust setae absent from proximal articles; calceoli present. *Antenna 2* peduncular article 3 elongate; flagellum elongate; calceoli present. *Epistome/upper lip* [not known]. *Mandible* molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; mandibular palp attached proximally, article 3 without A3-setae. *Maxilla 1* outer plate with setal-tooth 7 [symmetry unknown] cuspidate distally; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. *Maxilliped* outer plate with 1 short, slender apical robust seta.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis* sparsely setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long, subequal in length to propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus margins subparallel, *palm* acute, entire, straight. *Gnathopod 2* palm slightly obtuse. *Pereopod 4* coxa without distinct lateral ridge, with a well-developed posteroventral lobe. *Pereonite 5* dorsally smooth. *Pereopod 5* coxa without distinct lateral ridge, without umbo, *basis* about as long as broad. *Pereopod 7* basis posterodistally produced beyond merus.

Pleonite 1 without mid-dorsal carina, not produced dorsodistally. *Pleonite 2* without mid-dorsal carina, not produced dorsodistally. *Pleonite 3* with mid-dorsal carina,

produced dorsodistally, apically acute, posteroventral margin produced. *Epimeron 3* posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner subquadrate. *Urosomite 1* with deep notch and a narrow vertically produced acute spine. *Uropod 3* inner and outer rami well developed; outer ramus article 2 short; with plumose setae on each ramus. *Telson* moderately cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.

Etymology. Named for the English privateer William Dampier, who visited northwestern Australia in 1688 and 1699 and has been described as Australia's first naturalist.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreum dampieri* is also one of a group of seven species in which the basis of pereopod 7 is developed beyond the merus. *Lepidepcreum dampieri* is most similar to *L. baudini* (see *L. baudini* remarks).

Distribution. North West Shelf, Australia, eastern Indian Ocean; 120–122 m depth.

***Lepidepcreum flindersi* n.sp.**

Figs. 17–19

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, ovigerous (4 eggs), 4.0 mm, NMV J47720; 1 PARATYPE, male, 4.8 mm, NMV J47721; 5 PARATYPES, NMV J47722; 5 PARATYPES, AM P57737; 85 km NE of North Point, Flinders Island, eastern Bass Strait, Australia, 39°02.4'S 148°30.6'E, 120 m, muddy sand, dredge, R. Wilson, 15 November 1981, RV *Tangaroa*, cruise 81-T-1, stn BSS 169. —2 PARATYPES, NMV J47723, 100 km NE of North Point, Flinders Island, eastern Bass Strait, Australia, 38°51.8'S 148°26.5'E, 130 m, fine sand, epibenthic sled, R. Wilson, 15 November 1981, RV *Tangaroa*, cruise 81-T-1, stn BSS 170. —2 PARATYPES, NMV J47724, S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°17.70'S 149°11.30'E, 400 m, coarse sand, gravel, mud, many sponges, WHOI epibenthic sled, M.F. Gomon *et al.*, 24 July 1986, RV *Franklin*, stn SLOPE 40.

Type locality. 85 km NE of North Point, Flinders Island, eastern Bass Strait, Australia, 39°02.4'S 148°30.6'E, 120 m depth.

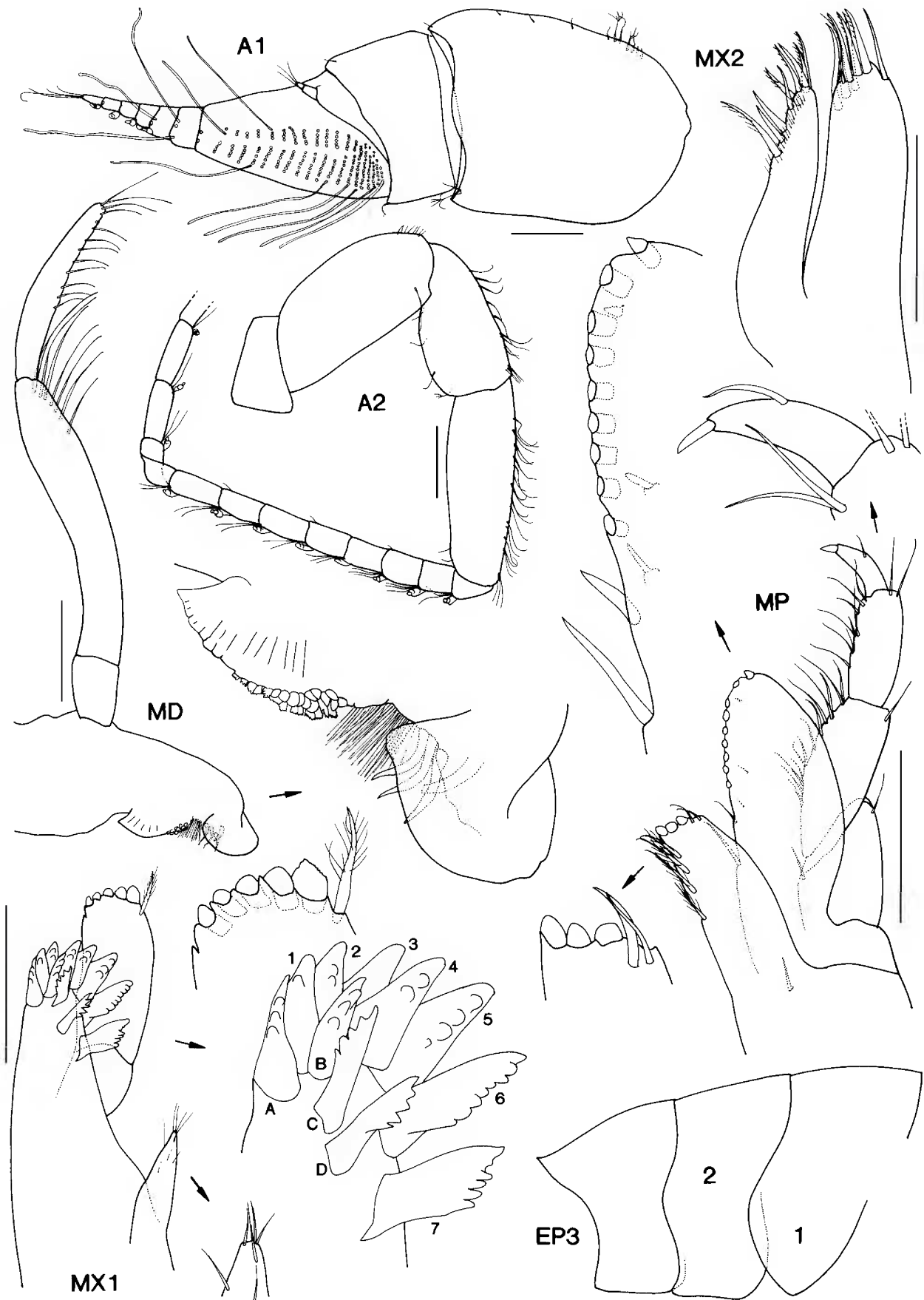


Figure 15. *Lepidepecreum dampieri* n.sp. Holotype male, 3.5 mm, NMV J7670, North West Shelf, Australia. Scales represent 0.1 mm.

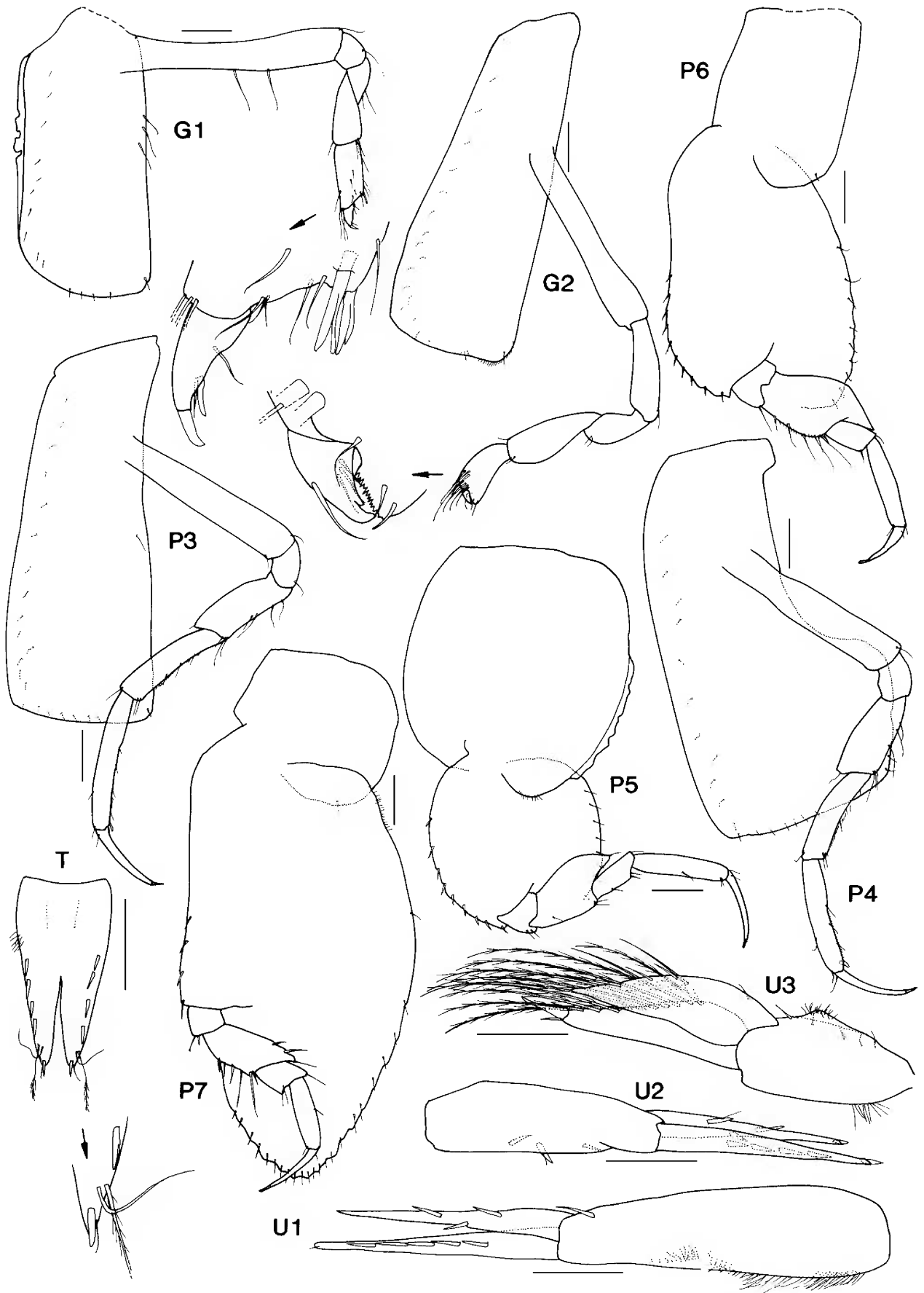


Figure 16. *Lepidepcreum dampieri* n.sp. Holotype male, 3.5 mm, NMV J7670, North West Shelf, Australia. Scales represent 0.1 mm.

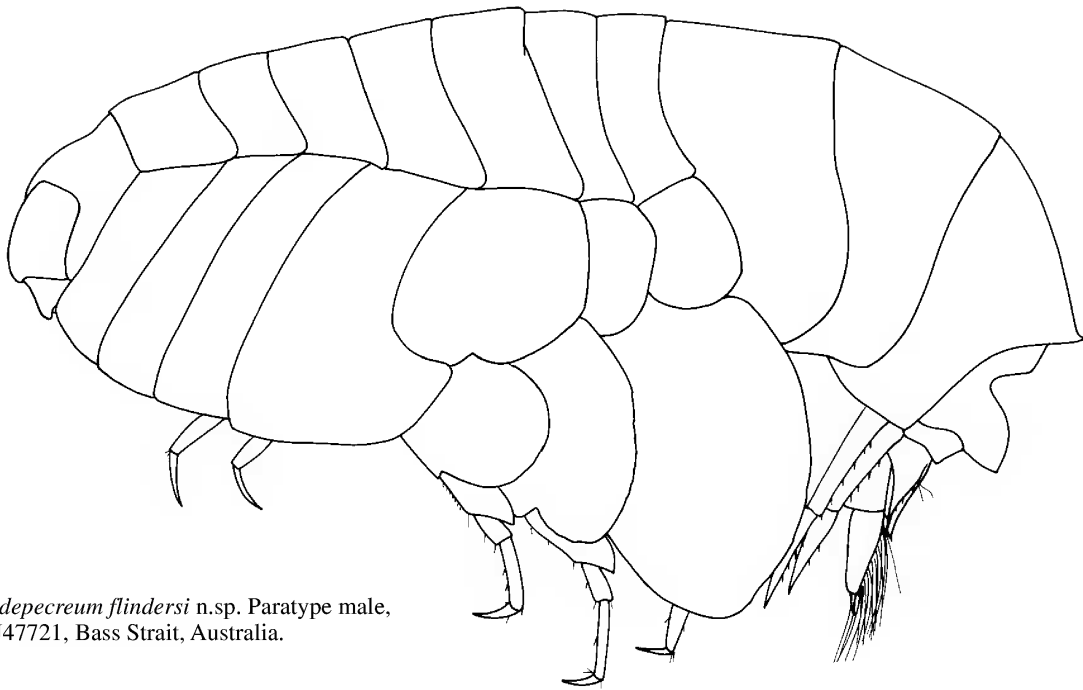


Figure 17. *Lepidepcreum flindersi* n.sp. Paratype male, 4.8 mm, NMV J47721, Bass Strait, Australia.

Description. Based on holotype female, 4.0 mm. Body expanded to form a lateral bulge. *Head with lateral cephalic lobe semidome, apically rounded. Antenna 1 peduncular article 1 without anterodistal lobe, peduncular article 2 with well-developed anterodistally rounded lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate; flagellum with weak 1-field callynophore; robust setae absent from proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 elongate; flagellum short; calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with epistome produced beyond upper lip, broadly rounded; upper lip not produced. Mandible molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; mandibular palp attached proximally, article 3 without A3-setae. Maxilla 1 outer plate with setal-tooth 7 present, left and right asymmetrical, cuspidate distally; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 1 short, slender apical robust seta.*

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis sparsely setose along anterior margin*; ischium short; carpus long, subequal in length to propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus with margins subparallel, *palm acute, entire, straight. Gnathopod 2 palm obtuse. Pereopod 4 coxa without distinct lateral ridge, with a well-developed posteroventral lobe. Pereonite 5 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 5 coxa without distinct lateral ridge, without umbo, basis about as long as broad. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced beyond merus.*

Pleonite 1 without mid-dorsal carina, *not produced dorsodistally. Pleonite 2* without mid-dorsal carina, *not produced dorsodistally. Pleonite 3* with mid-dorsal carina, *produced dorsodistally, apically acute, posterodorsal margin produced. Epimeron 3* posterior margin smooth, *posteroventral corner subquadrate. Urosomite 1* without notch, with subtriangular, acutely produced boss. *Uropod 3 inner and outer rami well developed; outer ramus article 2 short; without plumose setae on rami. Telson moderately cleft, without dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.*

Male (sexually dimorphic characters). Based on paratype male, 4.8 mm. Antenna 1 flagellum with strong 2-field callynophore; calceoli present. Antenna 2 flagellum elongate, calceoli present. Urosomite 1 with notch, with subtriangular, acutely produced boss. Uropod 3 with plumose setae on each ramus. Telson with dorsal robust setae.

Etymology. Named for Matthew Flinders, captain of the first vessel to circumnavigate Australia.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreum flindersi* is one of a group of seven species in which the basis of pereopod 7 is developed beyond the merus. It is most similar to the Australian species *L. baudini* and *L. dampieri*, but differs from these species in the strongly produced dorsodistal lobe on peduncular article 2 of antenna 1 and in the dorsal shape of urosomite 1.

Distribution. Bass Strait, Australia; 120–400 m depth.

Lepidepcreum foraminiferum Stebbing

Lepidepcreum foraminiferum Stebbing, 1888: 686, pl. 24.—Stebbing, 1906: 79.—J.L. Barnard, 1958: 93.—Thurston & Allen, 1969: 361.—Mills, 1972: 74, table 1.—Lowry & Bullock, 1976: 94.—Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 496.—De Broyer & Jazdzewski, 1993: 70.

Anonyx longicornis.—Della Valle, 1893: 814 (in part).

Lepidepcreum forameniferum [sic].—Gurjanova, 1962: 324 (key). *not Lepidepcreum foraminiferum*.—Nayar, 1959: 7, pl. 1 figs. 16–26.—Nayar, 1966: 136.—Surya Rao, 1972: 199 (= *Lepidepcreum* sp.).

Material examined. Two specimens, NMV J47725, off Enderby Land, Antarctica, Southern Ocean, 65°56.40'S 50°52.10'E, 386–400 m, shelly mud, silt and bryozoan shell, WHOI epibenthic sled, M. Norman, 15 November 1985, MS *Nella Dan*, stn HRD 010. —3 females, NMV J38196, western part of MacRobertson Shelf, Antarctica, 66°53.69'S 63°06.34'E to 66°53.67'S 63°05.51'E, 367–439 m, epibenthic sled, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*,

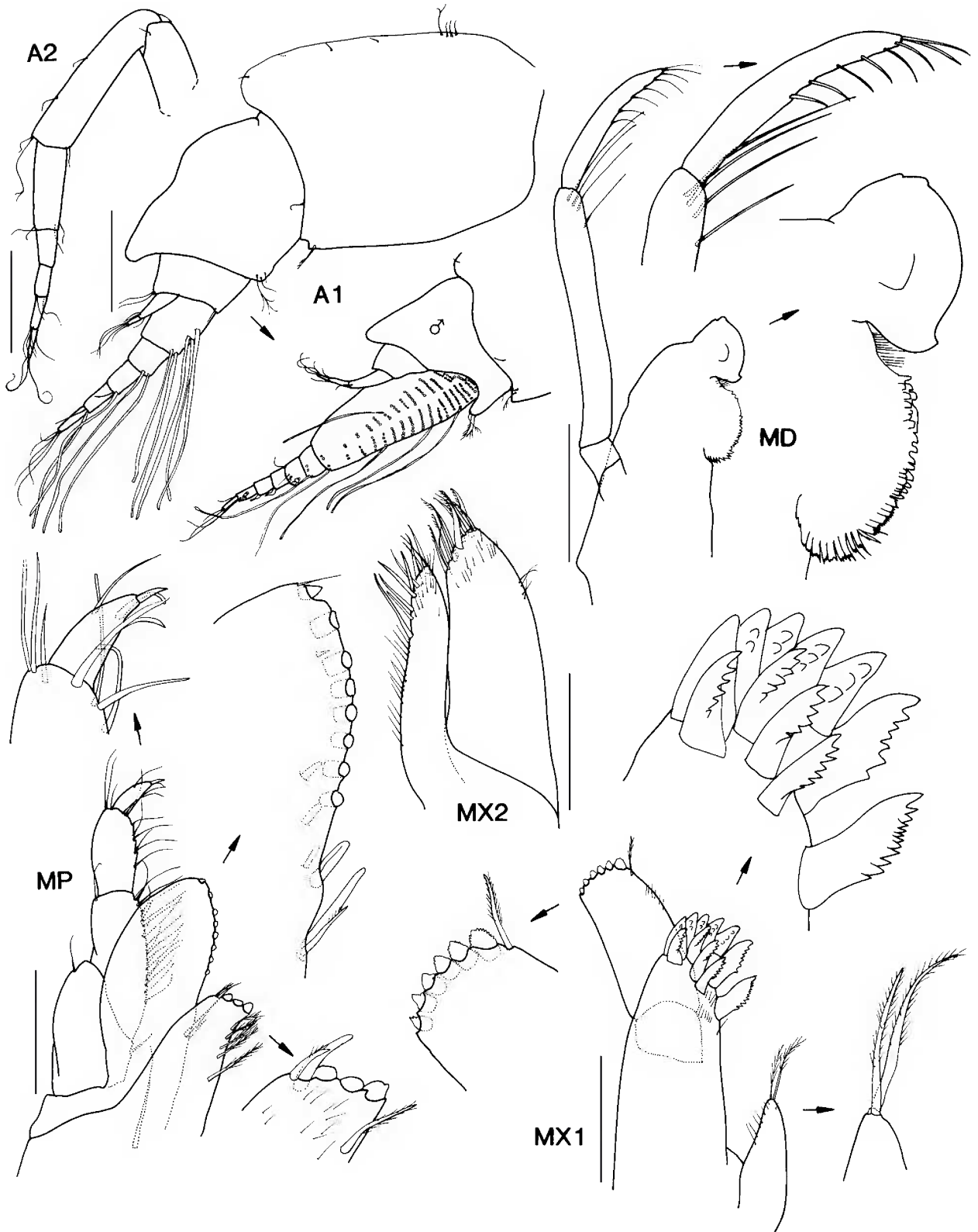


Figure 18. *Lepidepecreum flindersi* n.sp. Holotype female, 4.0 mm, NMV J47720; paratype male, 4.8 mm, NMV J47721; Bass Strait, Australia.

11 February 1993, stn AA93-125. —5 specimens (females and immature), NMV J38195, off the Larsemann Hills, eastern Prydz Bay, Antarctica, 68°54.88'S 76°37.03'E to 68°54.82'S 76°37.71'E, 667–716 m, epibenthic sled, 18 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-158.

Type locality. Off Cumberland Bay, Kerguelen Island, Southern Ocean, 48°45'0"S 69°14'0"E, 232 m depth.

Remarks. The material from India described as *L. foraminiferum* by Nayar (1959) is distinguished from this species by the absence of the strongly produced anterodistal

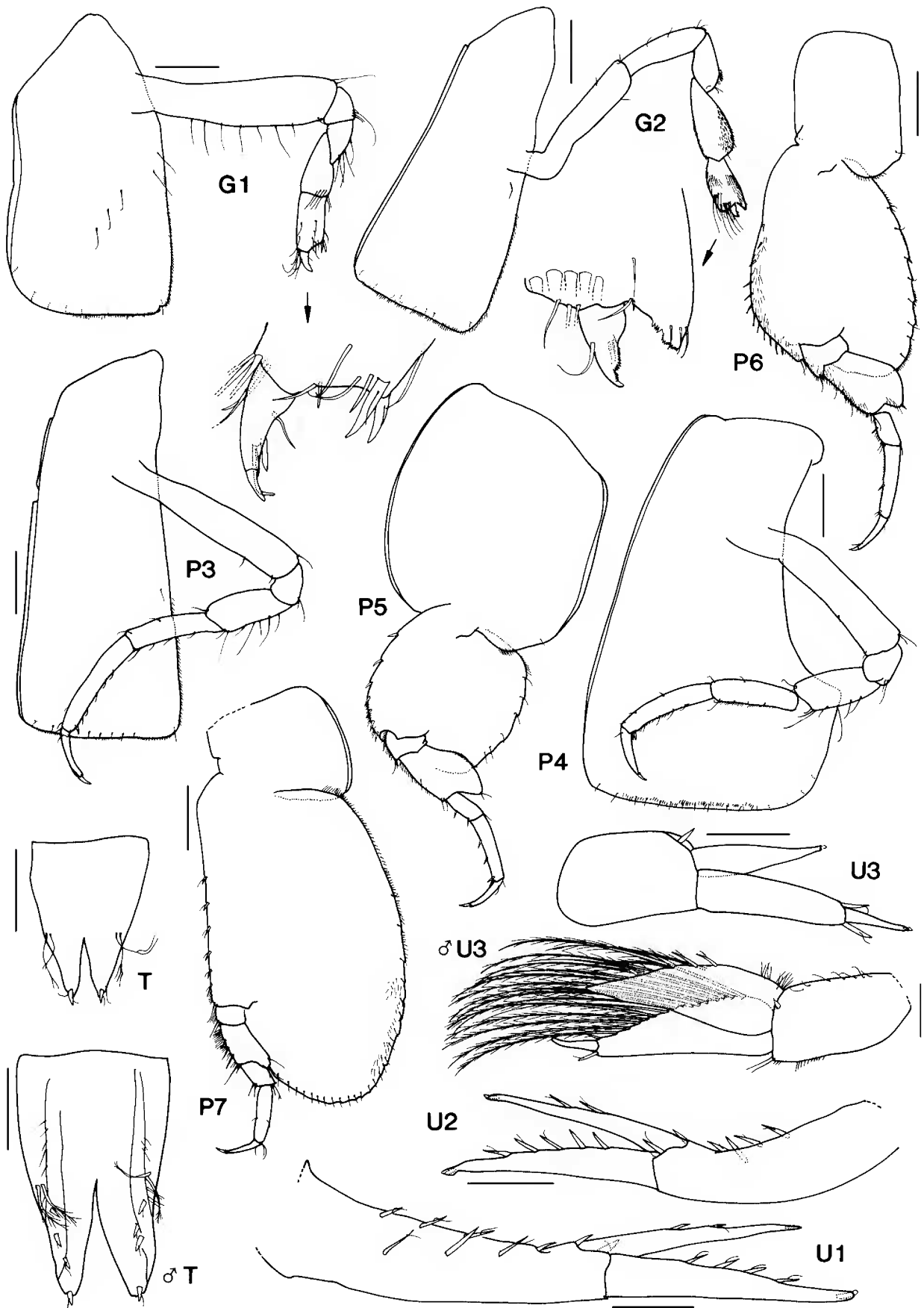


Figure 19. *Lepidepcreum flindersi* n.sp. Holotype female, 4.0 mm, NMV J47720; paratype male, 4.8 mm, NMV J47721; Bass Strait, Australia.

lobe on antenna 1 peduncular article 1; and by the shape of pereopod 7 merus, which has a strong posteroproximal shoulder.

The specimens reported here are the first records of *L. foraminiferum* since its original description from Kerguelen Island, and extend the species distribution from the subantarctic to the Antarctic continent.

Distribution. Enderby Land, MacRobertson Shelf and Prydz Bay, Antarctica; Kerguelen Island, Southern Ocean; 232–716 m depth.

Lepidepcreum freycineti n.sp.

Figs. 20–22

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, ovigerous (8 eggs), 4.0 mm, NMV J47726; 4 PARATYPES, NMV J47727; 5 PARATYPES, AM P57738; off Freycinet Peninsula, Tasmania, Australia, 42°0.20'S 148°37.70'E, 720 m, coarse shelly sand, WHOI epibenthic sled, M.F. Gomon *et al.*, 27 July 1986, RV *Franklin*, stn SLOPE 46. —1 PARATYPE, NMV J47728, S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°19.10'S 149°14.30'E, 600 m, coarse sand, WHOI epibenthic sled, M.F. Gomon *et al.*, 24 July 1986, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 39. —1 PARATYPE, NMV J47729, off Freycinet Peninsula, Tasmania, Australia, 42°2.20'S 148°38.70'E, 800 m, coarse shelly sand, WHOI epibenthic sled, M.F. Gomon *et al.*, 27 July 1986, RV *Franklin*, stn SLOPE 45.

Type locality. Off Freycinet Peninsula, Tasmania, Australia, 42°0.20'S 148°37.70'E, 720 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 4.0 mm. Body expanded to form a lateral bulge. *Head with lateral cephalic lobe semidome, apically subacute. Antenna 1 peduncular article 1 with well-developed anterodistally subacute lobe; article 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate; flagellum with weak 1-field calynophore; robust setae absent from proximal articles; calceoli absent. Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 elongate; flagellum short, calceoli absent. Epistome/upper lip with epistome produced beyond upper lip (slightly), broadly rounded. Mandible molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; mandibular palp attached proximally, article 3 without A3-setae. Maxilla 1 outer plate with left and right setal-tooth 7 asymmetrical,*

cuspidate distally; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 1 short, slender apical robust seta.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis sparsely setose along anterior margin*; ischium short; carpus long, subequal in length to propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus margins subparallel, *palm acute, entire, straight. Gnathopod 2 palm obtuse* (concave). *Pereopod 4 coxa without distinct lateral ridge*, with a well-developed posteroventral lobe. *Pereonite 5 dorsally smooth. Pereopod 5 coxa without distinct lateral ridge, without umbo, basis about as long as broad. Pereopod 7 basis posterodistally produced beyond merus.*

Pleonite 1 without mid-dorsal carina, *not produced dorsodistally. Pleonite 2* without mid-dorsal carina, *not produced dorsodistally. Pleonite 3* with mid-dorsal carina, *produced dorsodistally, apically acute, posterodorsal margin not produced. Epimeron 3* posterior margin smooth, *posteroventral corner narrowly rounded. Urosomite 1* projecting over urosomite 2, with a narrow vertically produced recurved acute spine. *Uropod 3 inner ramus significantly reduced; outer ramus article 2 long; without plumose setae on rami. Telson moderately cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.*

Etymology. Named for Louis de Freycinet, Lieutenant-Commander and cartographer on the French corvette *Naturaliste* and later Commander of the schooner *Casuarina* which accompanied the *Géographe* on the latter part of Baudin's voyage around the Australian coasts in 1802–1803.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreum freycineti* is also one of a group of seven species in which the basis of pereopod 7 is developed beyond the merus. It is similar to *L. clypeatum*, *L. clypodentatum* and *L. subclypeatum* in having a anterodistal lobe on peduncular article 1 of antenna 1. *Lepidepcreum freycineti* and *L. clypodentatum* are the only two species of this group without an anterodistal lobe on article 2. These two species are easily distinguished by the dorsodistal projections on pleonites 1 and 2 in *L. clypodentatum*.

Distribution. Southeastern Australia, Tasman Sea; 600–800 m depth.

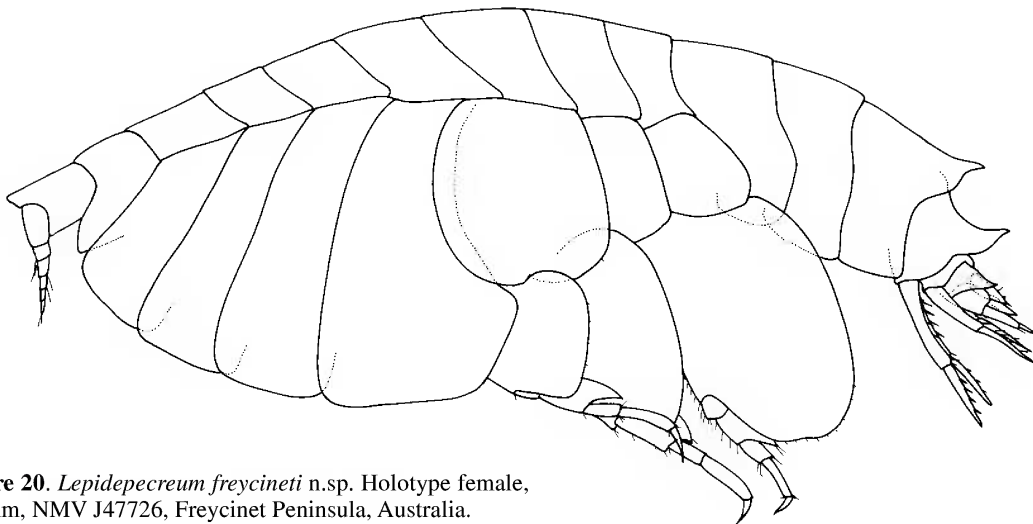


Figure 20. *Lepidepcreum freycineti* n.sp. Holotype female, 4.0 mm, NMV J47726, Freycinet Peninsula, Australia.

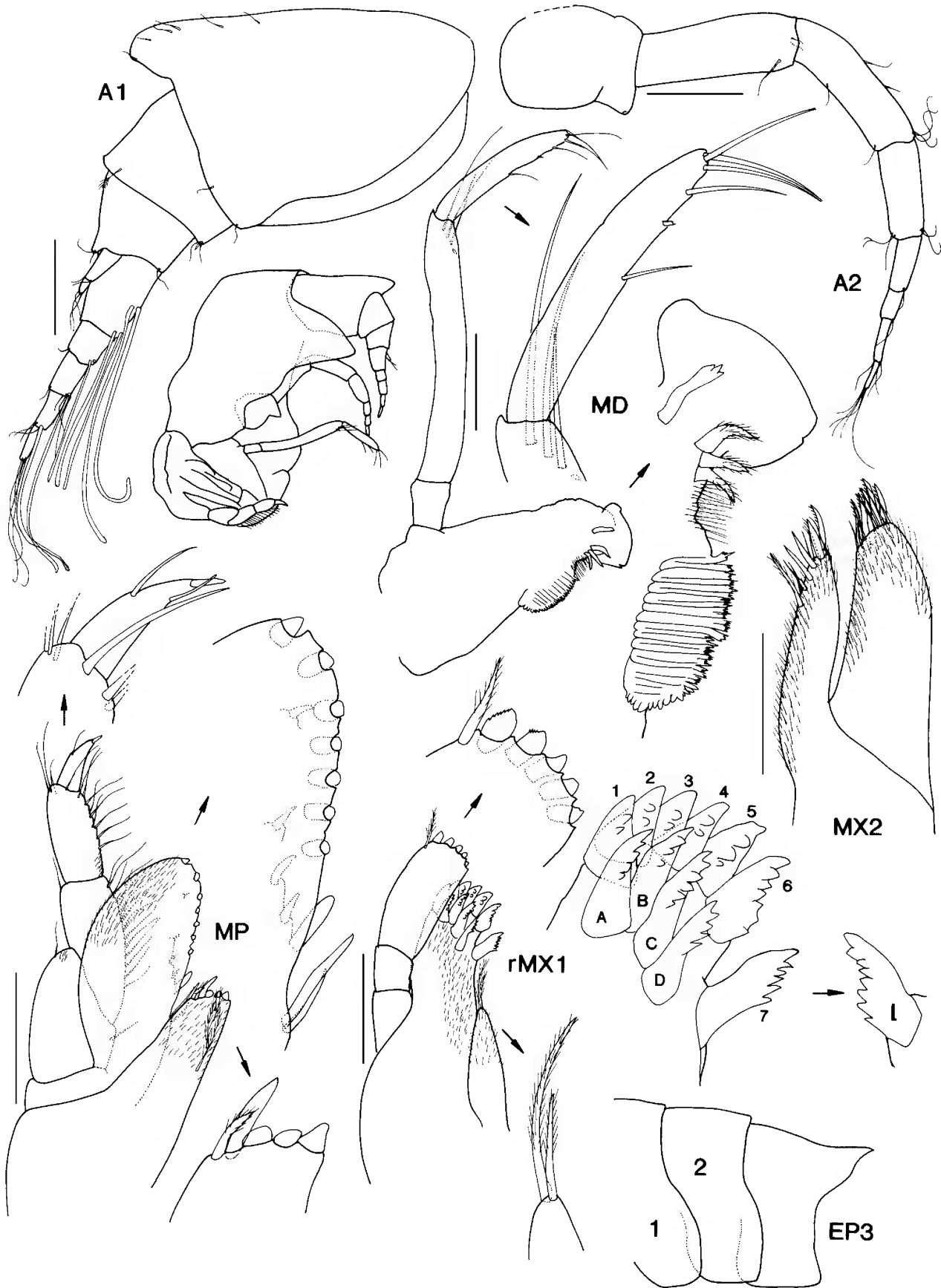


Figure 21. *Lepidepecreum freycineti* n.sp. Holotype female, 4.0 mm, NMV J47726, Freycinet Peninsula, Australia. Scales represent 0.1 mm

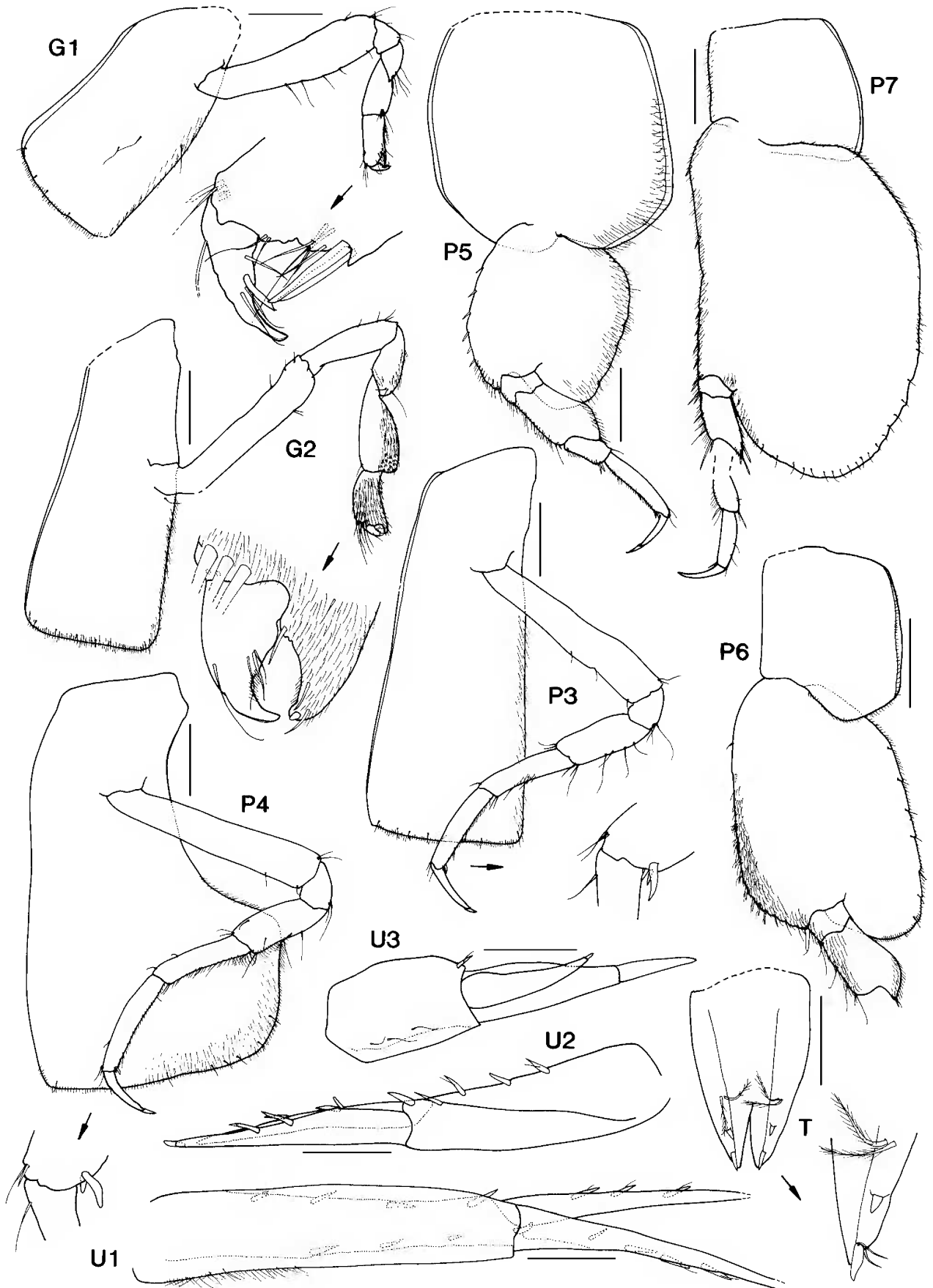


Figure 22. *Lepidepecreum freycineti* n.sp. Holotype female, 4.0 mm, NMV J47726, Freycinet Peninsula, Australia. Scales for U1–3, T represent 0.1 mm, remainder represent 0.2 mm.

Lepidepcreum infissum Andres

Lepidepcreum infissum Andres, 1983: 191, fig. 3.—Andres, 1985: 134.—Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 496.—De Broyer & Jazdzewski, 1993: 70.

Material examined. One specimen, NMV J38269, southern part of Amery Depression, Antarctica, 68°59.20'S 74°59.56'E, 746 m, diatomaceous ooze, Van Veen grab, 22 January 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-37. —23 specimens, NMV J38270, western part of MacRobertson Shelf, Antarctica, 66°55.51'S 62°32.72'E to 66°55.33'S 62°32.16'E, 113 m, epibenthic sled, 11 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-124. —13 specimens, NMV J38271, N end of Fram Bank, Antarctica, 67°05.03'S 68°58.80'E to 67°05.24'S 68°58.51'E, 204–216 m, WHOI epibenthic sled, 13 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-131. —10 specimens, NMV J38272, Amery Depression, Antarctica, 68°04.36'S 72°17.81'E to 68°04.44'S 72°18.11'E, 765 m, epibenthic sled, 17 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-151. —5 specimens, NMV J38273, Amery Depression, Antarctica, 68°26.47'S 72°17.81'E to 68°54.82'S 73°37.53'E, 765 m, epibenthic sled, 17 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-154. —1 specimen, NMV J38274, off the Larsemann Hills, eastern Prydz Bay, Antarctica, 68°54.88'S 76°37.03'E to 68°54.82'S 76°37.71'E, 667–716 m, epibenthic sled, 18 February 1993, M. O'Loughlin on RSV *Aurora Australis*, stn AA93-158.

Type locality. Antarctic Peninsula, 63°22'S 54°10'W, 0–223 m over water depth 235 m.

Remarks. These records extend the known distribution of *L. infissum* into the eastern Antarctic.

Distribution. Antarctic Peninsula, Amery Depression, MacRobertson Shelf and Prydz Bay, Antarctica; 113–765 m depth.

Lepidepcreum tourville n.sp.

Figs. 23–25

Type material. HOLOTYPE, female, ovigerous (9 eggs), 5.8 mm, NMV J47730; 1 PARATYPE, male, 5.6 mm, NMV J17159; 3 PARATYPES, (2 ovigerous females, 1 immature), AM P57739; 48 km ENE Cape Tourville, Tasmania, Australia, 42°00.25'S 148°43.55'E to 41°57.77'S 148°42.08'E, 1264–1130 m, gravel with lumps of sandy mud aggregate, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 30 October 1988, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 81. —1 PARATYPE, immature, NMV J47731, S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°25.90'S 148°58.60'E, 1850 m, muddy, sandstone, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 22 July 1986, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 25. —1 PARATYPE, ovigerous female, NMV J47732, S of Point Hicks, Victoria, Australia, 38°25.00'S 149°0.00'E, 1500 m, compacted clay, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 22 July 1986, RV *Franklin*, stn SLOPE 27. —1 PARATYPE, female, NMV J47733, ESE of Nowra, NSW, Australia, 54 km 34°52.72'S 151°15.04'E, 996 m, mud, fine sand, fine shell, WHOI epibenthic sled, G.C.B. Poore *et al.*, 22 October 1988, RV *Franklin* stn SLOPE 53.

Type locality. 48 km ENE of Cape Tourville, Tasmania, Australia, 42°00.25'S 148°43.55'E to 41°57.77'S 148°42.08'E, 1264–1130 m depth.

Description. Based on holotype female, 5.8 mm. Body expanded to form a lateral bulge. Head with lateral cephalic lobe semidome, apically subacute. *Antenna 1 peduncular article 1 with well-developed anterodistally subacute lobe; article 2 without anterodistal lobe; accessory flagellum 2-articulate; flagellum with weak 1-field callynophore; robust setae absent from proximal articles; calceoli absent.* *Antenna 2 peduncular article 3 elongate; flagellum short, calceoli absent.* Epistome/upper lip with epistome produced beyond upper lip, broadly rounded. Mandible molar columnar with oval, fully triturating surface; mandibular palp attached proximally, article 3 without proximal A3-setae. Maxilla 1

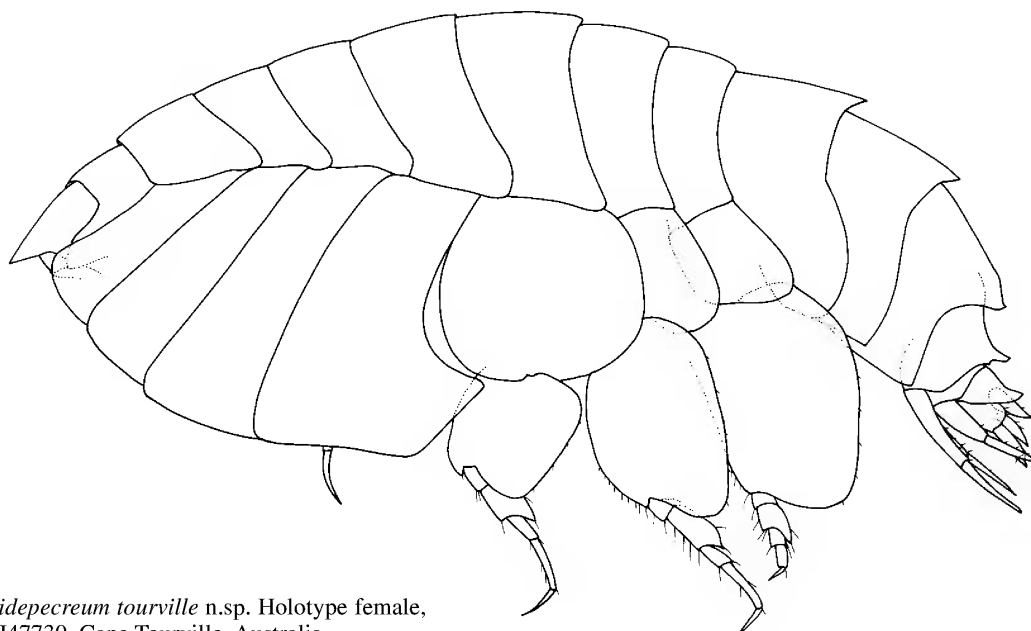


Figure 23. *Lepidepcreum tourville* n.sp. Holotype female, 5.8 mm, NMV J47730, Cape Tourville, Australia.

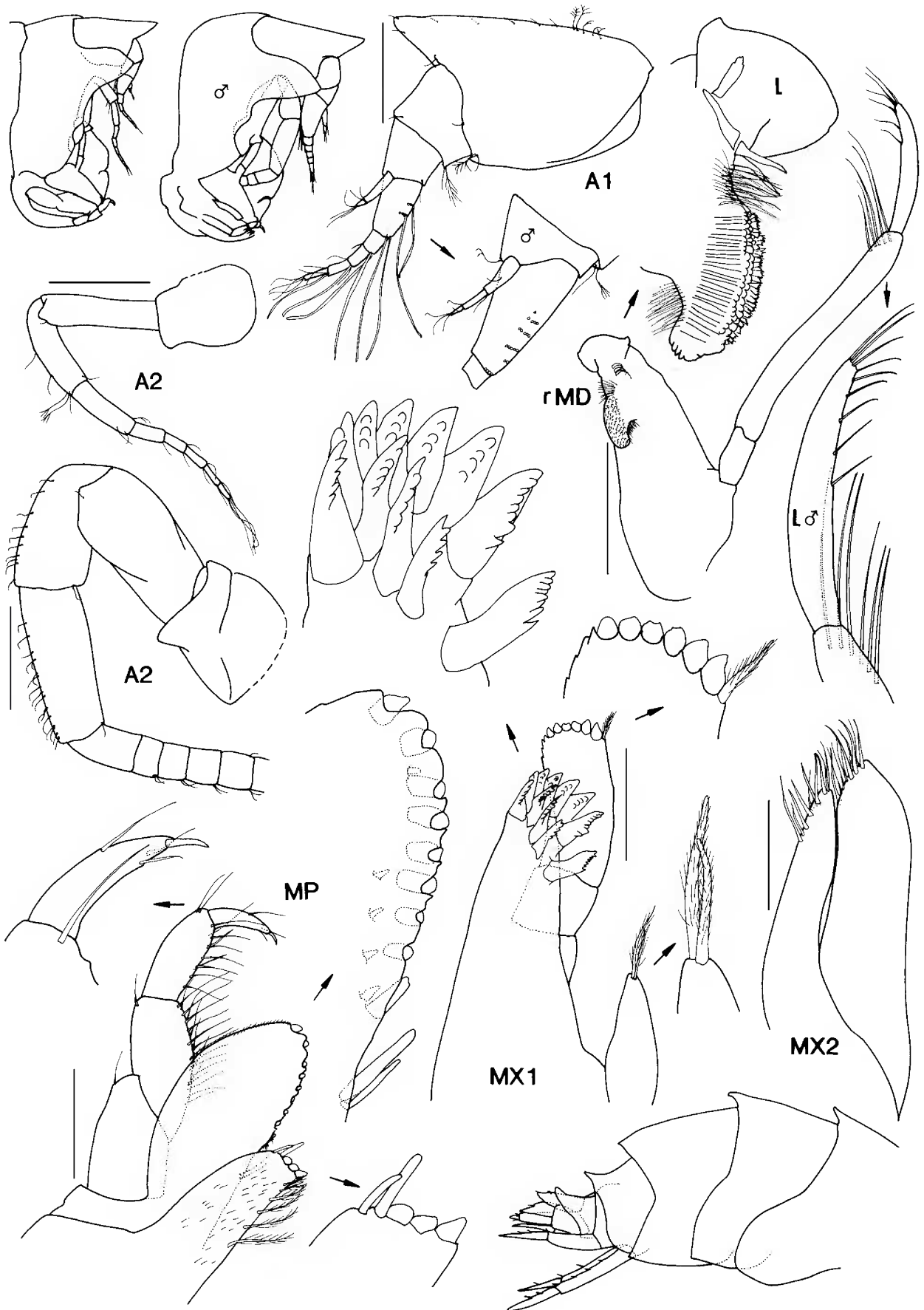


Figure 24. *Lepidepecreum tourville* n.sp. Holotype female, 5.8 mm, NMV J47730; paratype male, 5.6 mm, NMV J17159; Cape Tourville, Australia. Scales represent 0.2 mm.

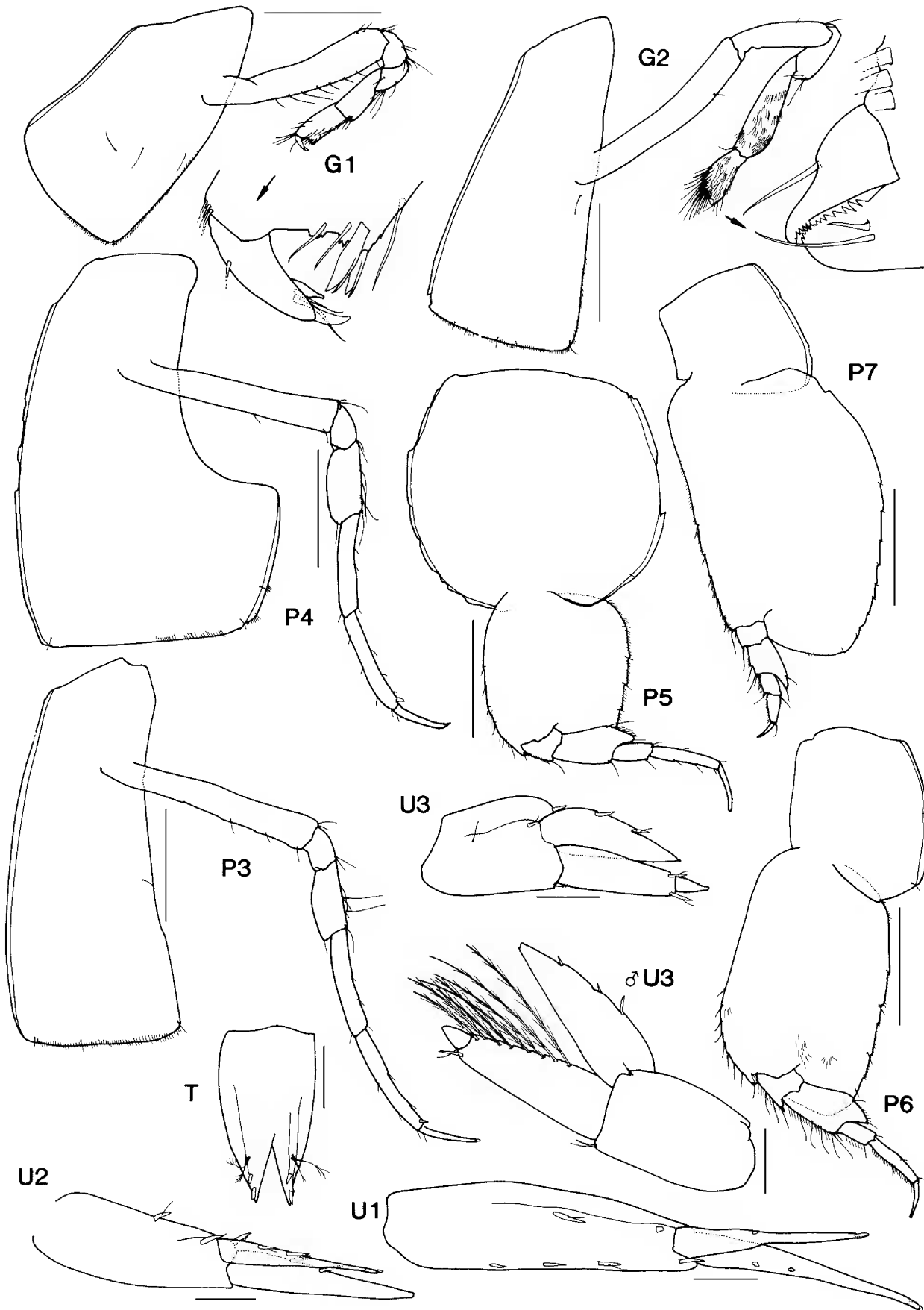


Figure 25. *Lepidepcreum tourville* n.sp. Holotype female, 5.8 mm, NMV J47730; paratype male, 5.6 mm, NMV J17159; Cape Tourville, Australia. Scales for U1–3 represent 0.1 mm, remainder represent 0.5 mm.

outer plate with left and right setal-tooth 7 asymmetrical, cuspidate distally; palp distal margin with apical robust setae. Maxilliped outer plate with 1 short, slender apical robust seta.

Gnathopod 1 subchelate; coxa large, about as long as coxa 2, subrectangular with straight anterior margin; *basis* moderately setose along anterior margin; ischium short; carpus long, subequal in length to propodus, without posterior lobe; propodus with margins subparallel, *palm* acute, entire, straight. *Gnathopod 2* palm obtuse. *Pereopod 4* coxa without distinct lateral ridge, with a well-developed posteroventral lobe. *Pereonite 5* dorsally smooth. *Pereopod 5* coxa without distinct lateral ridge, without umbo, *basis* about as long as broad. *Pereopod 7* basis posterodistally produced less than halfway along merus.

Pleonite 1 with mid-dorsal carina, acutely produced posterodistally. *Pleonite 2* with mid-dorsal carina, acutely produced posterodistally. *Pleonite 3* with mid-dorsal carina, produced dorsodistally, apically acute, posterodorsal margin produced. *Epimeron 3* posterior margin smooth, posteroventral corner subquadrate. *Urosomite 1* projecting over *urosomite 2*, dorsodistally acute. *Uropod 3* inner and outer rami well developed; outer ramus article 2 short; without plumose setae on rami. *Telson* moderately or slightly cleft, with dorsal robust setae, with 1 apical robust seta on each lobe.

Male (sexually dimorphic characters). Based on paratype male, 5.6 mm. Antenna 2 flagellum elongate, calceoli absent. *Uropod 3* with plumose setae on each ramus.

The only male specimen available for this species is not fully mature; although antenna 2 is long, another moult can be seen inside. The final male stage may develop calceoli.

Etymology. Named for Cape Tourville, near the type locality.

Remarks. *Lepidepcreum tourville* is the only Australian species of *Lepidepcreum* without a greatly produced basis on pereopod 7. However it does have an anterodistal lobe on peduncular article 1, but not on article 2 and it has dorsodistally produced pleonites 1 to 3, a combination of characters which also occurs in the group of taxa with a large basis on pereopod 7. In fact *L. tourville* appears to be most similar to *L. clypodentatum*. They differ mainly in the dorsodistal lobe of antenna 1, which is more rounded in *L. clypodentatum*, and in the development of the basis of pereopod 7.

Distribution. Southeastern Australia, Tasman Sea; 996–1850 m depth.

Lepidepcreum urometacarinatum Andres

Lepidepcreum carinatum Andres, 1983: 187, figs. 1, 2 [not *L. carinatum* Bate & Westwood, 1861].

Lepidepcreum urometacarinatum Andres, 1985: 134 [new name for *L. carinatum* Andres, 1983].—Barnard & Karaman, 1991: 496.—De Broyer & Jazdzewski, 1993: 70.

Material examined. 723 specimens (males, females and juveniles), USNM 306583; 50 specimens, AM P57740; Weddell Sea, Antarctica, 74°07'S 39°38'W, 731 m, epibenthic sled, 6 February 1968, USCGC *Glacier*, IWSOE cruise 1, stn 0001. —1 specimen, NMV J12923, off Enderby

Land, Antarctica, Southern Ocean, 66°2.90'S 49°49.40'E to 66°3.00'S 49°49.40'E, 738 OR 806 m, epibenthic sled, M. Norman, MS *Nella Dan* stn HRD 012.

Type locality. Antarctic Peninsula, 64°00'S 64°30'W, 100–382 m over water depth 385 m.

Remarks. These records extend the known distribution of *L. urometacarinatum* into the eastern Antarctic.

Distribution. Antarctic Peninsula, Weddell Sea and Enderby Land, Antarctica; 100–806 m depth.

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